

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

INVESTIGATION INTO STATE DEPARTMENT FINANCES IS BEGUN

Expert Accountants Start Work on Plan of Governor Foss to Improve Management and Efficiency.

GROUPS ARRANGED

As Soon as a Branch Is Completed Proposed Appropriation Will Be Acted Upon by the Legislature.

Expert accountants today began an investigation of the finances and business methods of the several state commissions, departments and institutions under the direction of Governor Foss. They are Harvey S. Chase, 84 State street, Clinton H. Scoville, 110 State street, and the Harpham Barnes Company, 79 Milk street. The investigation is primarily for the purpose of giving the Governor more data from which to pass upon the size of this year's appropriations for the various departments, etc.

As soon as the investigation of a department is completed the part of the budget containing the appropriations for that department will be sent to the Legislature with recommendations from the executive.

For facility and efficiency in investigating Governor Foss has classified the departments, commissions and institutions, arranging them in groups. The investigators will watch to see if there is unnecessary overlapping of duties and expenses among the departments in each group.

The first of these groups includes matters directly relating to individuals, such as education, charity, prisons, asylums and correctional institutions.

The second group includes public works and utilities and natural resources, such as parks, reservations, forests, harbor and land matters, docks, railroads, highways, lighting and agricultural matters.

The third group is regarded as made up of all business relating to financial and statistical work, such as supervision of banks, insurance, taxes and statistics of finance, industry and labor organizations.

In a statement relating to the investigation Governor Foss said today:

"This investigation will be limited mainly to the matters of business management and efficiency. Methods of bookkeeping and accounting are regarded as of less consequence.

The various divisions of the state business will be studied as if they were departments in a business concern conducted by private capital, to determine whether they are properly cooperating along modern business lines to produce the best results.

Each division will also be studied independently to ascertain whether its managerial and detail duties are carried out on modern business lines.

The taxpayers of the state will be regarded as the stockholders and the customers of this business, and the inquiry will be conducted in their interest to see whether they are now paying for heavier running expenses than are necessary, and to determine whether the things they now buy from the state are delivered in as good quality as the costs incurred should provide.

"In all cases a study will be instituted to determine whether the people are getting from the state, in the highest possible degree, the things they are paying for, and at the least practicable cost."

The committee on federal relations, it is expected, will report this week the results demanding a national constitutional convention to provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote. The same committee is understood to be in favor of the parcels post, but not in favor of memorializing Congress.

Among the legislative hearings scheduled for Tuesday are the following:

Committee on cities, room 240, 10:30 a.m.—(H.816). That certain cities may

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Six.)

ANNUAL ELECTIONS ARE TAKING PLACE IN TOWNS IN STATE

Lively Campaign Reaches Its Climax at the Polls in Marblehead, With License Issue a Feature.

WARRANTS LONG

Meetings in Numerous Municipalities, Where Proposed Appropriations Are Contested by Voters.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—One of the liveliest election campaigns ever held here comes to a close today. The Citizens and Good Government parties have the strongest slates in their history and every possible effort is being made to poll a full strength of the town's vote in the election which is in progress.

No lesser degree of interest is centered in the local option question, a spirited contest for and against license having been waged.

Saturday the town was flooded with circulars sent out by the license interests, with the result that the W. C. T. U. and other opposing factions hastily prepared and held a big no-license rally in Abbot hall Sunday evening.

Last year the town went no-license by 218, but alleged failure to enforce the law against liquor selling is expected in some quarters to bring about a shift in the license column.

Following is a list of candidates: For selectmen, John G. Stevens, William T. Chapman, Nathaniel Sweet, George H. Thorburn, Charles E. Snow, Isaac S. Fresto; B. Frank Martin 2d, Frank S. Osgood, Nathaniel C. Lyon, Thomas L. Lyon, David D. Lefavour, Larkin H. Hayden, Thomas Wiggins and Albert L. Green; clerk, William T. Litchman; treasurer, Everett Paine; tax collector, Isaac W. Mason; school committee, Clinton A. Ferguson, Arthur C. Usher, Joel W. Reynolds, Frank W. Goodwin, Edward W. Doherty; moderator, Joseph W. Coates.

Nominees Confident

Pre-election statements from Cambridge's three mayoralty candidates, made public today are filled with optimism. Jeremiah F. Donovan, the non-partisan candidate says:

"My candidacy has rapidly gained ground. There has never been any doubt of my election."

Edward J. Sennott, chairman of the Democratic city committee, said:

"Everything points to the election of J. Edward Barry. From ward 1 to ward 11 the ground has been carefully gone over. Mr. Barry will win out by 1500. I look for a total vote of 13,500. The election of Bernard F. Fallon, our candidate for assessor, is conceded."

Edward B. James, independent citizen, candidate, said:

"I believe that the contest for mayor lies between Mr. Barry and myself, and if the assurances of support which I have received are to be depended upon my election should follow. I believe that I am the real choice of 90 per cent of the normal non-partisan vote."

Five Lynnfield Contests

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—Five contests for town office, a larger number than usual, will be decided today. Charles J. Bolton, Daniel G. Harvey and J. Winslow

BROKERS' TRIAL AGAIN RESUMED

The second week's trial of Arthur B. Sederquist, John E. Barry, A. Eustace Bigelow and Harry F. Curtis, charged in 102 counts with larceny in carrying on a brokerage business, began in the second session of the superior criminal court, before Judge Jenney and a jury, today.

Elmer E. George, an accountant who was testifying when the court adjourned on Friday, again took the stand.

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Six.)

Clean journalism will spread in proportion to the effort made in its behalf.

Many readers of THE MONITOR share the benefits of this paper by mailing their copies to others.

By passing along your copy of THE MONITOR to another you are participating in this effort to spread clean journalism.

REGULARS ON WAY TO THE BORDER



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington.)
Ft. Myer troops on the road to the station in Washington to begin journey to San Antonio.

SOUTH BOSTON-DORCHESTER TUBE PLAN URGED AT HEARING

William S. McNary, former congressman, of South Boston, spoke before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs today in favor of the proposed South Boston-Dorchester tunnel. He said the project not only was backed by the joint board of railroad and Boston transit commissioners, but also by the United Improvement Association, Dorchester Business Men's Association, South Boston Citizens Association and South Boston Real Estate Association.

None of the other plans advocated for the betterment of transportation between South Boston and the center of the city, he said, would be considered by the people of South Boston and Dorchester as an equivalent of the proposed tunnel.

Mr. McNary said that he was not opposed to the bill to widen Pleasant street, but said that this improvement

would by no means be sufficient to provide the better transportation facilities wanted by South Boston and Dorchester people.

There are 75,000 people in South Boston and 125,000 in Dorchester, Mr. McNary said, who are not at present provided with rapid transit to the center of the city.

Most of the Dorchester people have to go by an indirect route along Dorchester avenue to Savin Hill avenue, thence westward to Dudley street station of the elevated, and then northeastward to the center of the city. These people, continued the speaker, could be taken from the junction of Dorchester and Savin Hill avenues to the South station by way of the proposed tunnel in the same length of time that it now takes to go from the junction of these two avenues to Dudley street.

His letter to Adjutant-General Pearson on behalf of the First Association of

NEW ENGLAND AERO CORPS OFFERS ITS SERVICES TO ARMY

Organization of Balloonists and Aeroplane Men Ready to Go to the Mexican Border for War Maneuvers.

PROPOSAL TO STATE

Charles J. Glidden, one of organizers of "Reserves," files a proposition with Adjutant-General.

Taking advantage of the possibility of aeronautics becoming a valuable adjunct to the United States army in the war maneuvers on the Mexican border, the New England Aeronautical Reserves have tendered their services to Adjt. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson of Massachusetts.

Charles J. Glidden, who is himself an experienced balloonist, and who helped organize the Aeronautical Reserves last fall, has made the adjutant-general a proposal for the services of members of the reserves and anticipates that some of the New England airmen will be given an opportunity of making experiments on the border.

In his letter to Adjutant-General Pearson on behalf of the First Association of

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

Boston Organizer of Air Scouts Who Submits a Plan for Aiding Army Maneuvers



CHARLES J. GLIDDEN.

BULLETINS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The United States cruisers Maryland and West Virginia of the Pacific fleet arrived here from the north today. Their arrival gives Admiral Thomas command of six cruisers besides a host of smaller craft, all mobilized here.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The cruiser Washington left here this morning to join the Tennessee, Montana and North Carolina at Guantanamo.

PARIS—Baron Kurino, Japanese ambassador to France, stated in an interview that report that a secret treaty existed between Japan and Mexico was absolutely false.

GEN. BUTLER STATUE OPPOSED AT HEARING BEFORE COMMITTEE

It is next contended that the attempted taxation is void because it levies a tax upon the right of a state to grant corporate franchises; because it taxes franchises which are the creation of a state in its sovereign right and authority.

"We think it is the result of cases heretofore decided by this court that such activities, though exercised because of state created franchises, are not beyond the taxing power of the United States."

As a part of the opinion, Justice Day announced that because of peculiar circumstances in connection with the suits of Amory Elliott vs. Freeman, and the Maine Baptist missionary convention vs. Cotting, trustee, involving real estate holdings in Boston, the law did not apply. Both cases are from the Massachusetts courts. The decision in regard to them was based on the fact that the organizations were not formed under a specific statute.

The details of the "corporation tax" which went into effect Dec. 31, 1909, were:

A tax of 1 per cent on net earnings in excess of \$3000 of all corporations organized for profit.

All preferred and common stock and bonds in excess of the total amount of capital subject to the tax.

Losses resulting from bad accounts, uncollectable notes, or other forms not covered by insurance, salvage, etc., deducted from the net earnings.

Labor, mutual and fraternal concerns, not organized as profit-taking institutions, not exempt.

Collection of the tax to be under the bureau of internal revenue for the treasury department, to which reports on their business must be made by corporations.

Only specially designated agents of the bureau to be employed to interrogate corporations regarding their business.

Reports of corporations to include gross receipts, capital stock, net receipts, bonded indebtedness, interest on bonds, interest on notes and all other visible debts, together with losses upon which deductions are claimed.

Penalties ranging from \$1000 to \$10,000 imposed for making false returns.

Decision Expected

Heads of corporations and counsel therefor in Boston today said that the announcement of the constitutionality of the corporation tax, in the decision read by Justice Day of the United States supreme court, would not greatly stir up those interested in corporations. The corporation men, it is said, have been expecting the decision, and very little change in their attitude will be made.

John Hopewell, a member of J. C. Chase & Co., said:

"Ninety per cent of the corporations have paid the tax, and they expected to do so in the future. We must be taxed somewhere or other, and this form of

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

CHICAGO CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR ATTACKS THE SPOILS SYSTEM

CHICAGO—Formally identifying himself with the "back to the people" policy of financial and political forces throughout the country, Charles E. Merriam, Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago, attacked governmental conditions in American cities today in a statement copyrighted by the United Press:

"The government of our cities is not as honest as the people of the cities," said Mr. Merriam. "Municipal affairs are not as intelligently and carefully conducted as the affairs of the citizens. City government is not as progressive as the citizens."

"We have come to a time when great changes must be made in the conduct of our municipal affairs. Free government cannot continue if we are to be ruled by spoilsmen and special interests."

"We must break the yoke of the spoilsmen, we must subordinate the special interests to the general interest of the city as a whole. The city as a whole."

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

FORTY NEW BRIDGES PLANNED FOR 1911 BY BOSTON & ALBANY

NEW YORK—After a long distance telephone conversation with Brigadier General Edwards, Jacob M. Dickinson, secretary of war, today postponed indefinitely his intended trip to Panama. He is here and was ready to sail this afternoon on the steamer Advance.

General Edwards, questioned in Washington, has formally denied that the action of the secretary had any connection with the Mexican situation.

In reply to questions here prior to the telephone conversation Mr. Dickinson said: "I do not believe there will be any movement of our troops into Mexico."

"There can be no excuse for intervention," continued the secretary, "unless the Mexican government prove negligent in protecting the persons or the property of foreign residents, and such negligence would have to be firmly established, in my opinion, before any such step could be taken. There are no conditions now existent to give us such warrant. In order to maintain the neutrality laws, it has been deemed advisable to send troops to the border, and on account of the immense length of the frontier, and the fact that the Rio Grande can be crossed at almost any point a larger number of troops has been despatched than would otherwise prove necessary."

WASHINGTON—The explanation given at the war department of the secretary's sudden change of plans is the necessity for the drafting of a new agreement regarding rates on the Panama railroad and steamship company's lines.

A conference regarding the rates was held last Wednesday but so far as can be learned, no development in the situation has arisen since then.

SECRETARY OF WAR STOPS PANAMA TRIP AFTER PHONE TALK

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—In the city where the Rough Riders were recruited and drilled, Theodore Roosevelt visited today the new divisional camp where is being gathered the largest armed force massed in the United States since the days of 1898.

The presidential salute of 21 guns was fired by the battery of the third field artillery, while Mr. Roosevelt, surrounded by the commanding general's staff, drove hurriedly over the field, where infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineering branches of the regular army are camped.

MR. ROOSEVELT PAYS VISIT TO THE TROOPS; DEPARTS FOR AUSTIN

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"I would not have a statue erected to any man because he has occupied some notorious position before the people," said Colonel Heseltine.

Maj. Henry Lee Higginson said General Butler's friends might well let him rest.

ECONOMY CLUB MEN OF CAMBRIDGE URGE TECH TO MOVE THERE

That Cambridge is striving to get the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was made still more evident today when a committee from the Economy Club of that city interviewed Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the institute.

The committee told President MacLaurin that the real taxpayers of Cambridge were not seriously opposed to the addition of more untaxed college property. It was pointed out that manufacturing plants have been encroaching on the water front until this section bids fair to become nothing but a factory district. As factory sites the land, it is estimated, is worth not more than 50 or 60 cents a foot.

If technology is located on the vacant land on the southerly side of Massachusetts avenue, the character of the land about it will be improved, it is said, and the section converted into a residential rather than a manufacturing district.

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**MARTIAL LAW READY
TO APPLY TO ALL OF
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO**

(Continued from Page One.)

are not unpacking their personal effects, as they may leave on an hour's notice. All stock tourist cars used in bringing cavalry here are held on side tracks.

The railroads have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to handle troops and have replied that within five hours of the time an order is given they can start moving southward.

It is significant that of the immense orders of provisions awarded the commissary department in the last few days, only small supplies have been delivered to this camp, a major portion being purchased for delivery on trains.

Mexican Minister Vexed

NEW YORK—Senor Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, is far from satisfied with the "maneuver" explanation given for the presence of American regulars on the Mexican border. He gave out a large typewritten statement today in which he carefully quoted the words "maneuvers" wherever they occurred.

He said that he did not think the report that another army division was being selected to go to Texas was warranted by conditions there and that the 20,000 men already mobilized were far more than needed if all that was intended to be done was to stop the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Mexico by the revolutionary forces.

Senor Limantour was emphatic in saying that he would in no circumstances meet members of the Mexican revolutionary junta, who have hurried to this city. He said that he could not treat with them. If they desired peace it would be necessary for them to see first that all of the "rebels in the field" laid down their arms and threw themselves on the mercy of the Diaz government.

Martial Law in Mexico

MEXICO CITY—All Mexico will be placed practically under martial law today.

The subcommittee to which was referred the measure providing for the suspension for six months of the personal guarantees will report to the permanent commission of Congress, and there is little doubt that the measure will be passed unanimously.

Reports of a battle east of Aguas Prietas on Sunday between 500 insurgents under General Blanco and a federal force of 300 under Colonel Mora in which the rebels retreated indicate that the threat of the withdrawal of personal guarantees and the more drastic campaign against the revolutionaries are already effective.

The withdrawal of personal guarantees is the first step in a more vigorous and drastic campaign to be waged against the rebels according to the opinion that finds expression in all circles of society.

Revolutionists and sympathizers with the cause of Madero and his followers pretend not to be greatly alarmed by this action of the government, but those loyal to the government and foreigners who have faith in General Diaz to restore order believe that it will prove effective.

Since the measure provides that those caught in the act of destroying railroad property, interfering with telegraph wires and lines for the transmission of electrical energy, highway robbery, and under certain conditions of raiding haciendas, may be executed without trial, it is expected that it will have a deterrent effect, not only on the lawless ele-

ment which has taken advantage of the disturbed conditions, but on the rebels themselves.

It is believed by the government that with this knowledge of the fate awaiting them if captured, there will be fewer recruits for the rebel chiefs.

Explanation Scored

WASHINGTON—The Army and Navy Register, a semi-official organ of the military service, says editorially today:

"The administration made a great mistake the other day in officially announcing that an unprecedented mobilization of troops was intended for purposes of maneuver. The announcement was an assumption of public gullibility, which did great injustice to American intelligence, while the acceptance of this fiction would have been a reflection upon the judgment and ability of the military authorities.

"No one for a moment accepted the explanation and it would have been better to have candidly described the situation."

According to reports on file in the war department the revolutionists have large bands operating on the southeast and southwest coasts of Mexico, and that on a given date these bands will move toward Mexico City to try to cut off communication and confiscate public property. It is believed that the government got word of these plans and the issuance of the order establishing martial law followed.

Action Is Explained

Senor Don Carlos Pereyra, first secretary and chargé d'affaires of the Mexican embassy, said:

"The action of the administration in Mexico in again suspending certain articles of the constitution in order to have the authority to shoot without trial any person caught committing a deed of violence was brought about, not by the seditions action of a few malcontents in Chihuahua state, but because of the existence of bandits in Mexico."

"It can be readily seen that the step was not taken to check the movements of the so-called revolutionists because they only are operating in the state of Chihuahua, while the order extends over the nation."

"Neither President Diaz nor his government has taken any special steps to allay public unrest in the face of the activities of the United States. There has been no unrest to allay."

"President Taft, if bent on showing the mobility of the military forces, it is not strange to assume, would decide to direct that mobilization at a quarter where it would also serve a purpose of international propriety, such as would be the preservation of neutrality with Mexico on the frontier."

Go to Patrol Coast

The protected cruiser Des Moines sailed from Boston on Sunday for New York, where she will take aboard a supply of ammunition before proceeding to Key West to await further orders. She will be sent to the Mexican coast in case it is found necessary to increase the patrol in that region.

The gunboat Yorktown has sailed from San Diego, Cal., to patrol the west coast of Mexico. The first stop will be made at San Blas, which is near the Gulf of California. The Yorktown will later proceed to Salina Cruz.

The gunboat Princeton, which is now cruising northward from Corinto, will also aid in patrolling the west coast of Mexico. These were the only naval movements bearing on the Mexican situation reported to the navy department.

A military barrier has now been thrown around three sides of Mexico so as to prevent violations of neutrality and to prevent the insurgents from receiving assistance from the United States.

The 20,000 regular troops which have been mobilized in Texas will be distributed along the border to prevent shipments of arms and ammunition or filibustering expeditions from crossing the line.

Objection in Congress

Some of the radical insurgents in the Senate and members of both parties in the House are already preparing to make trouble for the President at the extra session over the sudden mobilization of 20,000 men on the Mexican frontier.

BOSTON CONCERTS.

TUESDAY—Steinert Hall, 8:15 p. m., Schubert Concert, "The Sacre."

CASTLE SQUAR—"The Bridge."

COLONIAL—"Girl of My Dreams."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thomas E. Sheas.

W. REINHOLD—"Prinzessin."

MAJESTIC—"The Lottery Man."

PARK—"The Commuters."

SHUBERT—"The Nigger."

TREMONT—"Green Stockings."

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY—8 p. m., "The Sacre."

TUESDAY—8 p. m., "Tosca."

FRIDAY—7:45 p. m., "Don Pasquale" and the Russian Dancers.

SATURDAY—Jordan Hall, 3 p. m., "The Sacrifice" and the Russian Dancers.

SATURDAY—8 p. m., "L'Enfant Prodigue" and the Russian Dancers.

SUNDAY—8 p. m., operatic concert.

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**NEW ENGLAND AERO
CORPS OFFERS ITS
SERVICES TO ARMY**

(Continued from Page One.)

Aeronautical Pilots Mr. Glidden offers the service of six pilots and as many balloons with capacities of from 35,000 to 100,000 cubic feet.

These balloons are reported ready for shipment and the pilots available at any time. The adjutant-general has taken the matter under consideration.

Members of the Aero Club of New England who belong to the reserves include some of the most expert airmen in the country, particularly balloonists.

The New England division of the reserves was organized during the aviation meet in Boston in 1910, and this is said to be the first opportunity any division in the country has had to offer its services.

Prominent among the New England airmen is Prof. H. Helm Clayton, formerly of the observatory at Blue Hills. Mr. Clayton has made flights of hundreds of miles in balloons by daylight and darkness and has made a thorough study of conditions of the air.

In Massachusetts alone are about 10 licensed aeronautical pilots competent to take up a balloon with passengers. Believing that a corps of expert balloonists under the direction possibly of Professor Clayton and Charles J. Glidden would be an aid to the army, members of the reserves hope Adjutant-General Pearson will recommend to the authorities at Washington that they be given a trial in actual service.

Several agriculturists will contribute their services as instructors and will assist in planting and harvesting.

J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the state board of education, is one of those interested in the plan and is giving every assistance to Mr. Dethridge in the formation of his classes.

Mr. Dethridge says that those who would most readily take up farming for a livelihood are those who are unable to do so in the city and in giving the study of agriculture and they are enthusiastic over the evening class.

**CORPORATIONS TAX
LAW CONSTITUTIONAL
SAYS HIGHEST COURT**

(Continued from Page One.)

tax seems as good as any. The announcement of this decision of the supreme court will not, I think, occasion any great stir. No serious disturbance, I hope, will result.

Louis A. Chandler, counsel for various corporations, declared that the decision that the corporation tax is constitutional will do more than anything else to secure direct supervision of the corporations.

The law has not been fully appreciated, he said. The tax is not the important feature of it, but the fact that the government will now have direct access to the books of the corporations, and will be enabled to learn just the source of income of those organizations. He was of the opinion that it would do a very great deal toward curbing irregularities in the conduct of business of these organizations.

Stock Exchange Flurry

NEW YORK—Following the upholding of the constitutionality of the corporation tax law by the supreme court today, there was a 10-minute flurry in the stock market in which the entire list was affected.

The decline was followed by a sharp rally, in which prices rose to a little above the previous high level of the day.

**FACTORY ON FIRE
AT BUFFALO, N. Y.**

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A general alarm of fire at noon today called the entire department of the city to the factory of the Wood Products Company, where an explosion wrecked the plant.

Richard Clinton, a fireman, was killed and a number of men are missing. The plant is in flames.

ARREST ALLEN H. MACKENZIE.

Allan H. Mackenzie, 52 Westland avenue, was arrested today by inspectors from police headquarters on a secret indictment charging conspiracy to take \$9,432.57 from Wesley A. Gove of 67 Milk street. He was arraigned on the superior court and held for trial.

The battle lasted an hour, and it is believed the retreat that followed was

**ANNUAL ELECTIONS
ARE TAKING PLACE
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(Continued from Page One.)

Perkins are candidates for selectmen and overseers of the poor. Mr. Bolton and Mr. Harvey are also candidates for assessor for three years. George E. Houghton and Lyman B. Taylor are candidates for park commissioner for two years and there is a contest for the three-year term between Benjamin J. Ingraham and Carl H. Russell. George H. Bancroft is offered for reelection as auditor by Edward A. Russell.

Leading articles of the warrant call for revision of the town by-laws, and the adoption of building laws and regulations. Appropriations will be asked for as follows: Highways, \$2000; schools, \$3500; town expenses, \$3500; fire department, \$300; Salem street sidewalk, \$100; Lynnfield square, \$200; fire alarm system extension, \$75; suit of Lynnfield against Peabody in the Saugus lake case, \$500, and to provide for transportation of voters from South Lynnfield to town meetings at the Center.

Results in Whitman

WHITMAN, Mass.—At the annual town meeting yesterday the principal contest was for school committee between Mrs. Mary K. Hutchinson and C. A. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence won by a vote of 528 to 403. The other officers elected were: Clerk, Fred E. Sharpe; treasurer, Benjamin C. Reed; selectmen, C. W. Harding, T. F. Kennedy, Charles E. Lovell; assessor, Benjamin F. Peter; surveyor, Alton P. Trufant; water commissioner, Andrew R. McCullum; collector, Benjamin C. Reed; sinking fund commissioner, William Spellman. License, no 604, yes 380.

Activities in regular army and navy circles in the Boston district continue today and everything is ready for any kind of an order for active service. Work is going forward on the battleship New Jersey at the Charlestown yard drydock with the expectation that orders may be received at any time for her removal South as soon as it is possible to fit her for duty.

An order was received at the Charlestown navy yard today detailing J. H. McGivern, steward, and six apprentices from the naval hospital at Chelsea to join the United States hospital ship Solace, which will join the expeditionary party of marines ordered south in connection with the military and naval maneuvers along the Mexican frontier.

The United States torpedo boat destroyer Perkins, one of the fastest and most modern of its type in the world, is moored at the navy yard pier today ready for her departure tomorrow according to schedule. The destroyer is due to leave early tomorrow for Provincetown, and from there she will go to Newport for further orders. Although her departure at this time was ordered some time ago it is thought that at Newport she will receive orders to join the fleet already in southern waters.

Of the 80 marine corps officers who have been selected for service in or about Texas, 11 sail from New England. Of these 11, five are Massachusetts men. The official order assigning those 80 officers to duty was issued on Sunday.

The New England captains are Paul E. Chamberlain, Frederick L. Bradman, Louis M. Little, John W. Wadeleigh and Burton W. Sibley. The first lieutenants are Robert B. Fargusson, Gerald M. Kinkade, James J. Meade and Allen B. Summer. The second lieutenants are Harry L. Smith and Clarence E. Nutting.

Unwise, Says B. W. Palmer

B. W. Palmer, of the law firm of Story, Thordike, Palmer & Dodge, and director of the National Railways of Mexico, ridicules reports of American intervention in Mexico. He says:

"I wish to emphasize that Mexico is a civilized nation, and that its administration is stable and efficient—a fact which the average American seems either not to know or to ignore."

"All talk about the insecurity of foreign property in Mexico and American intervention is rubbish. It is never heard among the officers of the administration and other men who know the true state of affairs in Mexico."

"Personally, I do not think President Taft and his cabinet have ever considered crossing the Mexican border. It is impossible from every point of view and would be as unwise as it would be unnecessary."

Provost guard of 25 men patrols the streets of a segregated district, occupied chiefly by Mexicans and negroes.

Colonel Bailey's restrictions of camp leave to not more than 15 a day and the placing of a military guard in a thickly populated part of the city, followed a fight between troops and Mexicans and negroes.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning the various roads, restaurants and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire.

If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when

Leading Events in Athletic World

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CREW OF 1911

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LIGHT BLUE OARSMEN WHO WILL TRY TO WREST TITLE FROM OXFORD EIGHT.

TUFTS BASEBALL SQUAD MAY HAVE WORK OUTDOORS

Coach Donovan Hopes to Have Men on the Old Campus Wednesday — More Men Reporting.

Coach J. J. Donovan of the Tufts College baseball team hopes to give his men outdoor practice for the first time on Wednesday, if the weather is at all favorable in the intervening days. The old campus is at present more or less of a swamp, but two warm days would put it in fair condition. Nothing but batteing practice has been indulged in by the men in the cage, and they feel that the work is getting rather monotonous.

In the past week several veterans and new men have reported. Hooper, the left fielder and leading batter of last year's team came out Tuesday for the first time and Roberts, the veteran infielder donned togs on Saturday for his first good work. Of the new candidates who reported during the week, Kellher, a shortstop from Springfield high school has shown up the best.

Edward Martin, brother of Pitcher Harry Martin, and an outfielder on last year's team has been tried out during the week as a pitcher. He is a left hander and Coach Donovan feels that he will work in well with the big squad of right-handed men.

Manager Thompson has announced several changes in the schedule. The Holy Cross game at Worcester has been moved forward from June 7 to May 13. The Trinity game scheduled for May 18 has been moved forward a day so that it will be played on the afternoon of junior day. During the April vacation trip to New York, a game has been arranged for April 17 with the New Haven team of the Connecticut state league.

"WORLD IN BOSTON" PARADE PLANNED

Plans for a parade of Sunday school pupils and church members on Sunday, April 23, are being made by the committee in charge of "The World in Boston."

The parade will precede the missionary rally in Mechanics building on that day and the young people of more than 500 churches in greater Boston have been invited to participate.

NICHOLS GOES TO NEW HAVEN

AUBURN, N. Y.—The board of arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues has announced the following decision:

Awards—Charles Nichols to New Haven, Conn.

Applications—Whiting for release from Lynn, Mass., granted.

A CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.

PETROFF.

Johner.	Kreymborg.
White.	R. E. Buck.
1 P—Kt-B3	Kt—Kt-B3
3 KtxP	P—Q3
4 Kt—Kt-B3	Kt—Kt-B3
6 P—Q3	B—Kt-B3
7 B—Q3	B—Kt-B3
8 B—Kt-B3	B—Kt-B3
9 Castles	QKt—Q2
10 Kt—Kt-B3	Castles
11 R—Kt	R—Kt
12 P—Kt-B3	B—Kt-B3
13 P—Q3	Kt—Kt
14 P—Q3	Kt—Kt
15 Q—Q3	Q—Q2
16 R—Q3	B—Q3
17 R—Q3	B—Q3
18 R—R	QxR
19 R—L	Q—Q2
20 R—Kt	Q—Q2
21 Q—R4	P—R4
22 Kt—K6	R—K
23 P—R	Q—R2
24 P—R5	Q—R3
25 P—R5	Q—R3
26 Kt—B3	R—K2
27 P—Q4	P—P
28 Kt—K4	Q—K2
29 Kt—K4	R—Kt
30 R—R3	Kt(R)—Q2
31 R—R2	R—Kt
32 R—Kt	R—Kt
33 R—Kt	R—Kt
34 R—Kt	R—Kt
35 R—Kt	R—Kt
36 R—Kt	R—Kt
37 K—E	Resigned.
1 hr 25 m.	2 hrs 4 m.

ASK FOR COUNTY APPROPRIATION.

DOVER, N. H.—The Strafford County delegation to the New Hampshire General Court has asked for an appropriation of \$112,000, some of which, if granted, will be expended for repairs about the buildings and in making the offices of registers of deeds and probate fireproof.

CHICAGO FIVE DISBANDS.

CHICAGO—After a formal talk in the Bartlett gymnasium here today the University of Chicago basketball squad disbanded.

NOTES

The naval academy wrestling team defeated Columbia University Saturday 6 bouts to 1.

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The Yale varsity gymnastic team defeated Princeton Saturday 38 points to 16. Princeton was weakened by the absence of Captain Clark, her best gymnast.

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George H. Crocker of the Brookline (Mass.) Country Club won the chief prize of the Pinehurst Golf Club annual spring tournament Saturday by defeating George E. Morse of Rutland in the final roundup.

VARSITY CREW AT •COLUMBIA HAS A SHORT SCHEDULE

Race With Navy Only Preliminary Contest to Poughkeepsie Regatta — Interclass Boat Races.

NEW YORK—Columbia's varsity crew will have only one preliminary contest this spring before the Poughkeepsie regatta, as efforts to arrange races with Yale and Princeton have fallen through within the last week. On May 13 the eight will row the Navy at Annapolis and that will be the only race of the entire training season.

Warren Kinney, manager of the crew, made this announcement, Sunday and he said that no attempt had been made to arrange a race with Harvard, although such a contest would be desirable.

As a feature of the interclass boat races which will be held on the Hudson under the Palisades on May 20, the Central high school of Philadelphia, which holds the interscholastic record for a mile, will row the Columbia freshmen. On the following Saturday the first-year eight and the second varsity will be sent to the American Henley at Philadelphia.

James Rice, the coach, does not think that he will be able to enter any of his crews in the Harlem regatta on Memorial day because the time between the Henley and Harlem races will be altogether too limited for him to make the suitable adjustments of the shells, to say nothing of shipping them.

Rice expects to get the men on the river at the end of the present week and he will boat the two varsity eights in shells immediately. The freshmen and other varsity candidates will row in barges for at least a fortnight, and then they will have their first work in shells.

Among those who are taking an active interest in the championship and plan of organization are Barret Wendell, Jr., of the Tennis and Racquet Club, Boston, rated as one of the best players in that section; Angus Smith, champion of the Detroit Racquet Club; Seton Porter of the Rockaway Hunt Club, J. C. Neely and Glidden Osborne of the University Club, Chicago; J. V. Onatavia, Jr., of the Baltusrol Golf Club; Frank Kidde, Montclair Athletic Club; C. M. Bell, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club; J. O. Low, the Heights Casino, Brooklyn; Fred S. Keele, Columbia Club, and W. A. Stewart, Princeton Club.

Interest has likewise been shown by the Boston Athletic Association, the Brookline Country Club, Brookline, Mass.; Illinois Athletic and Chicago Athletic Associations, the Tennis and Racquet Club of Philadelphia, the Germantown Cricket Club, and the Racquet Club of St. Louis. In and about this city the clubs expected to be among those enrolled as members of the national association at its first meeting are the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, New York Athletic Club, Metropolitan Club, Englewood Club, and a number of others.

At the coming meeting for organization the most representative body that has ever met in any particular branch of sport will be present. In order that no untoward circumstances may mar the beginning of this movement toward the government of squash tennis and its championship, Mr. Prentiss plans to visit Chicago, several of the western cities, and Boston this week, with the view to making certain that the entry list for the first national championship under the new association may be thoroughly representative in a national sense. While no date can be set until the meeting of organization, it is planned to hold the national championship tournament in this city at the Harvard Club about the middle of April.

At the end of the season each candidate submits to the athletic council the number of hours he has put in. The council then considers the candidates in respect to number of hours he has worked, recommendations of the manager, scholarship, standing, etc., and then nominate two candidates, with a third if it seems advisable.

The men to receive the nomination for assistant manager of football are Lawrence W. Smith, Portland; Carleton S. Greenwood, Portland; and R. W. Belknap, Damariscotta (alternate), all of the class of 1913.

The council also approved the date for the Maine Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament to be held in Brunswick. The dates set are May 23, 26 and 27.

MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO HOLD NATIONAL SQUASH TOURNEY

NEW YORK—Following requests from all parts of the country, a national association to govern squash will be organized at once. J. W. Prentiss, chairman of the squash committee of the Harvard Club of this city, issued a formal call for a meeting to be held next Monday at the Harvard Club. His announcement followed the enthusiastic support which the project received from the officers and board of managers of the Harvard Club in accepting the transfer of the national championship cup and tournament to its holding through Pierre Lorillard and the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club.

No variation of the racquet games has attracted such interest as has squash during the past two seasons. This was shown at the time the board of managers met at the Harvard Club last week, unanimously agreeing in taking the preliminary step toward the holding of the championship tournament and to its footing of its national association.

Of the officials who acted were F. R. Appleton, vice-president of the club; L. P. Marvin, secretary; Frederick Swift, treasurer, and Manager Nicholas Biddle, J. P. Morgan, Jr., T. W. Lamont, Grenville Clark, Eugene Treadwell, R. B. Moffat, F. C. Huntington, W. S. Beaman, Franklin Remington, J. W. Prentiss, C. S. Fairchild, N. S. Smith, C. C. Burham, L. B. McCrory, and T. W. Slocum.

Following the favorable decision of the board, the squash committee, of which Mr. Prentiss is chairman and Alfred Stillman, 2d, rated one of the best amateurs in the country, and M. D. Whitman, the former undefeated national lawn tennis champion, are occupying thwarts, which gives added proof of the excellence of the Magdalen crew that won the "Grand" at Henley last summer.

As has been mentioned before in The Monitor when dealing with the trial eight last December, Cambridge has had at its call quite a number of old blues and in that way is more fortunate than Oxford. Under the tuition of S. M. Bruce an old blue, who is of Australian extraction, the crew is progressing slowly and though perhaps not so well together as Oxford it shows more power.

The final place at stroke is at the moment unsettled, but it rests between L. S. Lloyd and R. W. M. Arbuthnot, both of third Trinity. The president, J. B. Rosker, who weighs 14 stone 11 lbs, is invaluable at 6, having in front of him Eric Fairbairn 12 stone 3 lbs. S. E. Swann of sculling fame takes the bow thwart, the others being R. Davies, F. E. Helyer, C. F. Bernard, R. Le Blanc Smith with C. A. Skinner as coxswain. There is no doubt that they will turn out a fine crew and everything points to a good race on April 1.

PICKED SCHOOL SEVENS TO MEET

An all-interscholastic hockey team captained by Charles Foote, the Newton high school left wing, will meet an all-star seven under the leadership of Leon Tuck of Winchester, high, and the Boston Crescents at the Arena next Friday evening.

The lineup of the all-interscholastics will be: Clarence Wanamaker, Morgan B. Phillips, John Fritz, Charles Foote, Norman MacDonald, Earl D. Page, Frank Gifford, Torrey Webb substitute. As yet no lineup has been selected by Captain Tuck, but he is considering the following men for his seven: Tuck, Odie Small, Baldwin, Greene, Lowe, Peckham, Anderson.

PLAYING THIRTEENTH ROUND.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain.—The thirteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament is being played here today. Four colored games were played off Saturday with the following results: Neimark drew with Rubinstein; Neimark beat Duras, and Marshall beat Janowski.

EGYPTIAN ATHLETE DOES WELL.

(Special to The Monitor.)

ALEXANDRIA—A young Egyptian athlete, Hassanein Fahmy, formerly of the Ras-el-tin school, and at present studying at Downing College, Cambridge, has achieved considerable success at the meeting of Clare and Downing Colleges on this occasion he won the hammer, with a throw of 70ft., the long jump with a leap of 20ft. 11in., and the hurdle race in 194-5s., besides tying in putting the weight, with a put of 31ft. 8in.

KANE'S GLASS PLANT OPEN'S.

KANE, Pa.—The new plant of the American Plate Glass Company started operations recently, giving employment to 600 men.

CAMBRIDGE-OXFORD VARSITY CREWS ARE PREPARING FOR RACE

Former Has Had More Veterans to Draw From, But Latter Also Has Fine Eight.

BOATS AS SELECTED

OXFORD.	St. Lbs.
Bow — C. A. Gladstone, Christ Church	11 0/4
2—L. G. Wormfield, Magdalen	12 8 1/2
3—L. Littlejohn, New	11 11
4—E. Millington-Drake, Magdalen	12 9
5—D. Mackinnon, Magdalen	13 3 1/2
6—R. S. Garton, Trinity	12 6
7—R. B. Bourne, Magdalen	12 1
Stroke — R. C. Bourne, New	10 13 1/2
Cox — H. B. Wellin, Magdalen	8 6

CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE.	St. Lbs.
Bow — S. E. Swann, Trinity Hall	11 11
2—P. G. Vander Bly, Pembroke	12 3
3—E. Helyer, C. F. Bernard, R. Le Blanc Smith, Trinity	12 10 1/2
4—C. F. Bernard, 1st Trinity	12 8 1/2
5—R. Le Blanc Smith, Trinity	13 4
6—J. B. Rosker, 1st Trinity	11 11
7—R. W. M. Arbuthnot, Trinity	12 7
Stroke — R. W. M. Arbuthnot	10 10
Cox — C. A. Skinner, Jesus	9 1

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—One or two important changes have taken place in the Oxford and Cambridge varsity crews, and it is believed that the final selections have been made, so that the last weeks of training should be entirely uninterrupted.

As regards Oxford, the most important change is the inclusion of D. Mackinnon at No. 5. Mackinnon was last year's president, and was not expected to row at all. His presence will

make a material difference to the crew, chiefly in the matter of steadiness on the bow-side. The Oxford crew expect to arrive on the Thames, in London, about March 18, for their practice over the course, and they then pass from the hands of their coach, H. R. Parker, to Harcourt Gold, who coached them last year.

Word received from Carrigan at Los Angeles and from Donovan at Oakland says that the men are getting into splendid condition in spite of the bad weather.

Mr. Taylor today. Manager Donovan is particularly enthusiastic about

English Crews Training

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CREW OF 1911

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DARK BLUE EIGHT THAT HOPES TO DEFEND TITLE WON IN 1909 AND 1910.

BOSTON NATIONAL BALL TEAM BEGINS

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

This week will be signalized by the spring opening of the Jordan Marsh Company, which also formally opens its handsome new store and its old one in a new dress. These have been put into use for the accommodation of customers as soon as any part has been finished, so that the two buildings have been in working operation for some time, but now the completion of the whole is to be formally celebrated. The store is one of the finest and largest retail establishments of the kind, not only in New England or in this country, but in the world, and it sends its goods nearly everywhere. The new store represents the best to be had in modern store equipment and offers every convenience for satisfactory shopping. The main store has been remodeled with new fixtures, widened aisles, and new lighting facilities. The second, third and fourth floors have been carpeted throughout.

In the two buildings may be found new Parisian and London millinery, lace and embroideries, ribbons and dress trimmings of all kinds; French and American lingeries; the finest of foreign and domestic children's wear; the newest things in neckwear, shoes and hose; the latest weaves and colors in yard goods; a separate and complete men's store; jewelry, silverware and leather goods; a complete showing of toilet goods, stationery and books; eight floors of high-grade furniture; one floor devoted solely to household utility goods; toys and warm weather sporting goods; a complete musical section; pictures, artist's materials, china, glassware and art wares; oriental and domestic rugs, carpets, etc.; new summer draperies and wall papers.

Today is a clearance sale day at the store of Chandler & Co., on Tremont street, and Tuesday will be the formal spring opening of "millinery, suits, dresses, coats, waists, robes, trimmings, laces, silks, wash dress goods, and undermuslins. Today's sale includes the balance of numerous lots of merchandise that have been bought during the last three or four weeks from importers, dressmaking supply houses and manufacturers. The prices are such as to make money run through the fingers no matter how tightly it is clutched. The character of the sales held by this firm are too well known to need description. To say this is of the order of its predecessors, is to say enough. While not so large as some others it is as extensive as many stores would ever have. It includes Paris robes and over-dresses, dresses and gowns, waists and blouses, trimmings and lace; French garnitures, allovers and embroideries, short lengths and remnants of lace, swimmings and garnitures, also silks and dress goods.

With all the glistening sheen of millinery and fabrics from across the water that are shown for big folks to wear it sometimes seems as though the small folks were too little to receive attention—but it is not so. This week C. F. Hovey & Co. is having a special display of things for infants, also for little children. It is given on the second floor of the store on the Chauncy street side and is a maze of fairy daintiness. This company makes a specialty of infants' layettes of the best and most attractive materials and latest styles. They include everything a baby can want, or that can be thought of in connection with his wants, even to clothes poles. Very simple layettes can be bought for \$20 and from that they run up as high as any one wishes to pay.

Dresses for children are in Russian, princess, empire and French styles, also the American, in dainty lingerie fabrics as well as the sturdier linens, pique and ginghams for romping, country and sea-side and afternoons in town.

New waists in the different silk weaves can be bought of Gilchrist Company, Washington and Winter streets and Hamilton place, for a comparatively small sum of money. Pretty ones in japonica silk such as usually sell for \$2 can be had for \$1 and marquisette waists that go regularly for \$5 now can be had for \$3.98. They are made with a circular yoke, colored silk cord and soutache in the new coral and Copenhagen shades. Lingerie waists left over from the anniversary sale of a short time ago are marked uniformly at \$1.60. New silk waists can be gotten for \$2.98, \$3.98 and \$4.98.

Houghton & Dutton Company offer "dry goods bargains of different dition."

Directory of Leading Hotels

ARIZONA
Prescott—Hotel Congress.

BERMUDA
Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.

CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim.
San Francisco—Hotel Normandie.
San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.

IDAHO
Boise—The Owyhee.

ILLINOIS
Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOUISIANA
New Orleans—The St. Charles.

MAINE
Portland—Hotel Falmouth.

MICHIGAN
Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.

kinds. Among these are 3700 yards of fine mercerized rough shantung, 28 inches wide, for 19 cents. It is in all the different colors, warranted to be fast and of the quality that sells regularly for 35 cents a yard. Mercerized foulard, such as usually sells for 25 cents, is marked for this sale at 10. Fine printed batistes are 10 cents and American shirting prints, 5 cents a yard. Remnants of gingham measuring from two to nine yards are marked 7½ cents a yard and the 7-cent quality of shelf oilcloth at 3 cents a yard.

At the lace counters can be found a variety of fine dress flounceings, English eyelash and blind embroidery worth 50 cents a yard for 25, together with other good values in embroidery, lace, and valances. One-clasp P. K. gloves in black, tan, brown, gray and myrtle, worth \$1 a pair, are marked 70 cents.

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Furniture at what is called challenge sale prices is offered this week by the Henry Siegel Company. This means that \$15 brass and enamel beds are but \$6.95; that a solid mahogany four-post bed which is considered cheap at \$60 can be had for the sum of \$37.50; that library sets, tables, rockers, etc., can be obtained at like reductions from the regular prices and that other styles and other pieces can be bought for figures just as low. Moreover, according to a recent arrangement, they can be paid for on the instalment plan, so much a month, and the outlay brings a much higher grade of furniture than is usually bought in this way.

Imported shower-proof foulards, all in this season's patterns, and worth \$1 a yard are being offered by Walter M. Hatch & Co. for 75 cents a yard. This company can be found at 43 and 45 Summer street. Besides the foulards it carries many other imported goods, fine embroideries and silks from the Orient, also china ware, carvings, etc.

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Before having the new suit or the new frock fitted the corset should be well looked to see that it has the correct lines and is all that it should be. There are several points that should be well considered in selecting a corset. It should not be merely of the right lines but of a quality that will retain these lines. Heavy figures require a stronger quality of goods than the slight. This holds the flesh firm in its place and does not give way before it as so many of the less durable materials do. The right kind of a corset for anybody is one that will be as good a shape after it has been hard wear as it was in the first place. Even corsetieres do not always give this the attention they should. Mme. Dille, however, makes this a specialty. Because the material is strong and firm it need not be stiff or uncomfortable. Soft fabrics can be found that will serve the purpose as well as a stiffer one, be more graceful and give ease of movement and Mme. Dille understands this. She was formerly with F. C. Downing, but now has an establishment of her own at 420 Boylston street.

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None too soon has arrived the train load of white lead brought to New England from East St. Louis last week by the Carpenter-Morton Company of this city. The bright warm sun speaks emphatically of balmy days and makes one eager to be at house and garden to prepare them for the spring. Even a train load seems none too much to do all that enthusiasm wants to do to brighten things, but it is a satisfaction to know that when it is done, it is done, and will last a while. The Hammar Brothers' white lead has the reputation of being the most durable there is. It is the kind that takes the most linseed oil to thin it and linseed oil, as everybody knows, is the life of the paint. Therefore when a house of a building is covered with this kind of paint it remains fresh and new looking very much longer than those which have been painted with anything inferior.

LEXINGTON TOWN
WARRANT READY

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The adjourned town meeting will be held this evening in the town hall.

There are 26 articles, including provision for the collection, removal and disposal of garbage and ashes.

School pupils petition an appropriation to put the ball grounds in good con-

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Maj. Willson Y. Stamper, twenty-first infantry, on expiration of present leave of absence report to commanding general, department of the east, for temporary duty pending arrival of his regiment from the Philippines.

Maj. George T. Holloway, paymaster, to home, preparatory to retirement from active service.

Maj. Arthur W. Yates, Robert H. Rolfe and George G. Bailey, quartermaster to San Antonio, assistants to chief quartermaster, maneuver division.

Maj. William Lassiter, inspector general, assigned to duty in office of inspector general.

Capt. Gordon N. Kimball, acting judge advocate, assume duties of chief commissary department of Dakota and purchasing commissary at St. Paul, temporarily relieving Capt. Douglass Settle, commissary, who will proceed to San Antonio.

First Lieut. John P. Kelly, medical reserve corps, from Washington to Ft. Hamilton.

Resignation of First Lieut. Shelley U. Marietta, medical reserve corps, accepted.

Leave of absence, Maj. George T. Holloway, paymaster, March 11 to April 22.

Navy Orders

Surgeon L. Morris, detached duty navy surgeon, New York, to duty the Hancock.

Surgeon F. J. Benten, detached duty the Franklin, to duty the Idaho.

Surgeon R. W. Plummer, detached duty the Idaho, to duty the Franklin.

Chief Gunner L. E. Bruce, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the navy from March 7, 1911.

Chief Machinist G. O. Littlefield, detached duty the Des Moines, to home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—The Rocket, at Norfolk; the Dixie, the Louisiana, the Kansas and the New Hampshire, at Hampton Roads; the Cyclops, at Sewalls Point; the Celtic, at navy yard, New York; the Yorktown, at San Diego.

Sailed—The Tacoma, from Puerto Cortez for Puerto Mexico; the Solace, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; the Dixie, from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads; the Pentucket, from navy yard, New York, for Norfolk; the Cyclops, from Norfolk for Sewall's Point; the Sterrett, from Charleston for Hampton Roads; the Brutus, from Key West for Hampton Roads; the Buffalo; from Mare Island for San Diego; the Mars, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads.

Navy Notes

NEW LONDON—It is reported that a large fleet of torpedo boats, with tenders, will make a rendezvous here from April 1 to June 30 for maneuvers in Garde's bay. Proposals for supplying a large quantity of provisions have been received here through Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Shipments of torpedoes from the local torpedo station to the warships of the Atlantic fleet have increased materially during the last few days, and orders for still larger shipments are already in hand. There has also been an increase in the call for naval defense mines.

PHILADELPHIA—The torpedo boat Burrows Sunday sailed from the Philadelphia navy yard for Norfolk, where ammunition and other supplies will be taken aboard. Her ultimate destination is said to be Vera Cruz.

Workmen at Cramp's shipyard have been busy putting the finishing touches on the new torpedo destroyer Warrington, which is expected at the navy yard today. New boilers are being installed in the gunboat Montgomery, and she is expected to be ready for sea within a few days.

TAMPICO, Mex.—The United States cruiser Chester sailed Sunday from this port for Guantanamo.

CAIMANERA, Cuba—The battleship of the Atlantic fleet, which have been engaged in maneuvers for the past few weeks in Guantanamo bay, will sail for Hampton Roads today. All the marines, numbering about 700, will be put ashore in the morning.

The fifth division of the Atlantic fleet, under Rear-Admiral Sydney A. St. Aunton, which includes the armored cruisers Tennessee, Montana and North Carolina, is expected here today. These ships will take part in the maneuvers in the Gulf of Mexico, near Galveston.

Boston soon will have one of the largest floating cranes in the world. It will be part of the equipment at the navy yard there. The last naval appropriation bill authorized the purchase of a 150 ton floating crane for that yard.

Who thinks about production, placing and other things pertaining to the mechanics of vocalism when Mr. Clement sings? If we think of anything besides the character he is for the moment portraying, it is his declamation, which so far surpasses that of the majority of opera singers that it seems like a talent he possesses quite by himself.

Cast of "Carmen":

Don Jose Edmond Clement Escamillo Jose Mardones

El Dancaro Leo Devaux

El Remendado Ernesto Giaccone

Zuniga Carl Gantvoort

Morales Pierre Leto

Carmen Marguerite Sylva

Micaela Beatrice Fisher

Frasquita Baby Savage

Mercedes Anna Roberts

Conductor, Mr. Clement.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

SYLVA-CLEMENT IN "CARMEN."

Henry Russell hoped when he organized the Boston Opera Company that he could give young American singers opportunity to make their first appearance in their own country. In accordance with that hope he established a series of debutante performances in which the promising native beginners among his artists could appear in leading roles. The experiment, as Mr. Russell said at a dinner in New York this winter, was expensive; indeed, the good intentions of the director and the founders of the opera house for the cause of American art were quite fruitless, inasmuch as the public took no interest in the coming out of the native aspirants for lyrical honors. In the second season Mr. Russell has adopted the more usual procedure with his young singers and has let them win such recognition as they could through the opportunities of the smaller roles in regular performances. His first significant triumph under this method came to him on Saturday afternoon, when Miss Bernice Fisher, an American soprano, appeared in the role of Micaela in "Carmen."

Miss Fisher, a light soprano of a resonant, steady voice, and an actress of winning stage presence, took her place among the principal artists at the matinee, and did so well that it seems fair to predict that among the principals is where she will stay. She stepped to the front at just the right moment and in just the right part. As Frasquita in the former "Carmen" presentations of the season she has done work which gave remarkable piety to the secondary action of Bizet's opera. She has shown a talent for characterization through voice and motion which had to come out into the light some day. And through the good judgment of the director, a judgment schooled by last year's debutante experience, Miss Fisher's day was none too soon and none too late. In the blue gown of Micaela she made her bow as a leading artist and she must be recorded as having achieved complete success.

A new guest singer, Mme. Sylva, took the name part in the French work. The guest system has brought to the Boston opera performances of the second season variety of interpretation, a desirable thing in a theater of none too extensive repertoire. Mme. Sylva's reading of the Carmen lines of the score, both the notes and the words she chose to be an artist of thorough training and experience, though not one of remarkable insight. Everything necessary to grand opera singing and acting of a high order is present in Mme. Sylva's work, except the gift for original characterization. The Carmen she evokes is illusive enough in its way; it is vivid, it is always intelligible. If only it were less theatrical and more lifelike, we should be better satisfied. We cannot help feeling that Mme. Sylva completes the character through careful study of the work of other artists instead of creating it after ideas of her own.

But Mme. Sylva's gypsy heroine sufficed for the occasion; artistic justice merely required a soprano who would work to advantage with Mr. Clement, the admirable, the incomparable French tenor. The opera director deserves the gratitude of his public for keeping in Boston so long as he has the artist who sang the role of Don Jose on Saturday. For Mr. Clement is the greatest man of the stage, said Mr. Amato and Mr. Renaud, who has graced the present lyric season. He is of far more importance to Boston than the Italian baritone and the French baritone, because he has stayed in the company continually and has not been an intermittent visitor who could come only when the Metropolitan or the Chicago-Philadelphia director could spare him. Bostonians as consciously organized enjoyment of music have been taught all they know of French opera courtesy by Edmond Clement; or if that is too much to say, they have had from him such a clear exposition of the art that they need never be at a loss hereafter to know whether performances of "Lakme," "Manon" and "Carmen" are opera comique or Italian; Russian or mayhap American transcriptions of the same.

Mr. Clement plainly took great pride in his stagecraft as he put it to proof in the lines of Don Jose. He knew he was a son of the most artistic of nations and that he was performing to sons and daughters of the most appreciative of nations. There never was more cordial understanding between singer and audience at the Boston Opera House than between Mr. Clement and the matinée listeners of Saturday.

NOTES

An orchestral concert is given by the municipal department of the city of Boston at the Brighton high school tonight

turn away, and of course he played Tchaikowsky's dance of the sugar plum fairy with his eye on the steps of an imaginary Pavlova. Did you not yourself in one of the dances see Mordkin spinning in the air? Surely you were not, as you thought, surprised by the music coming to a queer pizzicato close, but by Mordkin suddenly descending to the ground and turning into a brazen statue.

Mr. Constantino made a multitude of new friends for his outlaw, Johnson, and renewed the goodwill of old ones. He was applauded for many things—for his noble work for opera in Boston, for his own variety of interpretation, a desirable thing in a theater of none too extensive repertoire. Mme. Sylva's reading of the Carmen lines of the score, both the notes and the words she chose to be an artist of thorough training and experience, though not one of remarkable insight. Everything necessary to grand opera singing and acting of a high order is present in Mme. Sylva's work, except the gift for original characterization. The Carmen she evokes is illusive enough in its way; it is vivid, it is always intelligible. If only it were less theatrical and more lifelike, we should be better satisfied. We cannot help feeling that Mme. Sylva's reading of the Carmen lines of the score, both the notes and the words she chose to be an artist of thorough training and experience, though not one of remarkable insight. Everything necessary to grand opera singing and acting of a high order is present in Mme. Sylva's work, except the gift for original characterization. The Carmen she evokes is illusive enough in its way; it is vivid, it is always intelligible. If only it were less theatrical and more lifelike, we should be better satisfied. We cannot help feeling that Mme. Sylva's reading of the Carmen lines of the score, both the notes and the words she chose to be an artist of thorough training and experience, though not one of remarkable insight. Everything necessary to grand opera singing and acting of a high order is present in Mme. Sylva's work, except the gift for original characterization. The Carmen she evokes is illusive enough in its way; it is vivid, it is always intelligible. If only it were less theatrical and more lifelike, we should be better satisfied. We cannot help feeling that Mme. Sylva's reading of the Carmen lines of the score, both the notes and the words she chose to be an artist of thorough training and experience, though not one of remarkable insight. Everything necessary to grand opera singing and acting of a high order is present in Mme. Sylva's work, except the gift for original characterization. The Carmen she evokes is illusive enough in its way; it is vivid, it is always intelligible. If only it were less theatrical and more lifelike, we should be better satisfied. We cannot help feeling that Mme. Sylva's reading of the Carmen lines of the score, both the notes and the words she chose to be an artist of thorough training and experience, though not one of remarkable insight. Everything necessary to grand opera singing and acting of a high order is present in Mme. Sylva's work, except the gift for original characterization. The Carmen she evokes is illusive enough in its way; it is vivid, it is always intelligible. If only it were less theatrical and more lifelike, we should be better satisfied. We cannot help feeling that Mme. Sylva's reading of the Carmen lines of the score, both the notes and the words she chose to be an artist of thorough training and experience, though not one of remarkable insight. Everything necessary to grand opera singing and acting of a high order is present in Mme. Sylva's work, except the gift for original characterization. The Carmen she evokes is illusive enough in its way; it is vivid, it is always intelligible. If only it were less theatrical and more lifelike, we should be better satisfied. We cannot help feeling that Mme. Sylva's reading of the Carmen lines of the score, both the notes and the words she chose to be an artist of thorough training and experience, though not one of remarkable insight. Everything necessary to grand opera singing and acting of a high order is present in Mme. Sylva's work, except the gift for original characterization. The Carmen she evokes is illusive enough in its way; it is vivid, it is always intelligible

SOMERVILLE PLAYERS IN COMIC OPERA



MISS LILLIE B. MCLEAN.

GOVERNOR FOSS AND FAMILY TO SEE 'GONDOLIERS'

At their clubhouse on Highland avenue the Central Club of Somerville will present this Tuesday and Wednesday evenings "The Gondoliers," a comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan. Governor and Mrs. Eugene N. Foss, Misses Helen and Esther Foss, Speaker Walker of House of Representatives, President Treadaway of the Senate and the Governor's council and staff are to attend on Tuesday evening.

The opera of two acts is being produced under the direction of Leo DaMun. It is the most difficult production that the club has ever undertaken.

The principal feminine parts will be taken by Miss Lillie B. McLean and Miss Amy Beach Wood. Miss McLean is a New England Conservatory student who has had considerable success in amateur dramatics. Others in the cast are John E. Kauka, William Parker, Alfred L. West, Dana E. Harding, Charles L. Underhill, Edward E. Daniels, William S. Brown, Robert S. Loring, Mrs. Edith L. Underhill, Miss Edith O. Benson, Mrs. Edna G. Cox, Mrs. Josephine West, Mrs. Grace Smith Bruce, Miss Ida Harrison.

DRAMA READINGS FOR BROOKLINE

For the benefit of the Brookline branch of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women a reading of "The Land of Heart's Desire," the symbolic play by William Butler Yeats, will be given at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Williams, Jr., 50 Edgewood road, on Tuesday afternoon.

Another dramatic reading will be given in Brookline the following Tuesday evening, when Mrs. Christabel Kidder will read Josephine Preston Peabody's Stratford prize play, "The Piper," at the Second Unitarian parish house.

ARLINGTON CLASS MARCH PROGRAM

Arlington Current Events class, conducted by Mrs. True Worthy White, has issued the following program for March: Tuesday, "Tolstoi, Man of Letters;" 21, "Congressional Affairs;" 28, "English Political Situations."

The meetings are held at 10:30 a. m. in the parish house on Pleasant street.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

LENGTHY LOBBIES. "Why do they call Washington the city of magnificent distances?"

"Because," answered the office-seeker, "it is such a long way between what you go after and what you get."—Washington Herald.

PAID FOR THE DEGREE. "A college has just made me a doctor of literature."

"What did you ever write?"

"Well, I wrote 'em a very large check."—Washington Herald.

KEEPING THE WOLF AWAY. "Do you think I could keep the wolf from the door by my singing?" asked the musical young man.

"You could," replied Miss Cayenne, "if the wolf had any sort of an ear for music."—Washington Star.

ITS DRAWING POWER. "In this play of yours," the critic complained, "you have violated all the rules governing dramatic art."

"Yes, I know it," replied the playwright. "That must be one of the reasons why it is having such a long run here and drawing better than ever."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BRAVERY. "Is it selfish ambition that inspires your eagerness to rush into official responsibility?"

"Not at all. It's merely a generous willingness to go to the front and stand my share of the harsh criticism that patriotic effort always receives."—Washington Star.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

STONEHAM.

Ladies' Aid Society of St. James M. E. church has elected: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer; vice-president, Mrs. Frank W. Collier; Mrs. L. D. Adams; treasurer, Mrs. Eliza S. Spencer; secretary, Mrs. Esther Allen; directors, Mrs. Frank W. Merrifield, Mrs. M. F. Partridge, Mrs. Rose Munger; group leaders, Mrs. Richard L. Bowser, Mrs. M. L. Cady, Mrs. M. E. Merrifield, Mrs. Jennie Frederick, Mrs. M. F. Partridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer, Mrs. F. W. Collier, Mrs. L. D. Adams.

Miss Mitzlaff of Simmons College will lecture before the Woman's Club in Mechanics hall, Tuesday afternoon on "In Old Madrid." Spanish songs will be sung by Miss Edie Briggs of the Unitarian church choir.

WINTHROP.

Sunday school board of the Methodist church will meet this evening. Arthur S. Nickerson was the soloist in this church Sunday evening and Miss Mabel Clarke, gave the address to the Epworth League.

The local lodge of Elks has elected: Exalted ruler, Frank P. Joyce; leading knight, Alexander S. Neal; loyal knight, Eugene Cronin; lecturing knight, John A. Webster, Jr.; secretary, John W. Lill; treasurer, William F. Dealey; tyler, Charles E. Todd; trustee for three years, Thomas A. Muloney; representative to Grand lodge, Albert B. Dorman; alternate, William H. Barter.

WAKEFIELD.

Rebecca Haven chapter, D. of R., has elected: Regent, Miss Isabel G. Flint; vice-regent, Mrs. Samuel K. Hamilton; treasurer, Miss Blanche Thompson; secretary, Mrs. Lillian L. Flint; historian, Mrs. Lillian S. Merrill; delegates to state convention, Miss Isabel G. Flint, Miss Blanche Thompson, Mrs. William C. Strong.

Town boards have organized as follows: School committee, Arthur H. Boardman, chairman; Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, secretary; Ashton H. Thayer, treasurer; assessors, Samuel T. Parker, chairman; George H. Stowell, secretary.

ABINGTON.

The business before the annual town meeting in Standish hall this evening will include the question of taking land from Wilson place to use in connection with a memorial bridge across Island Grove pond to Island grove, and the appropriation of \$1000 to celebrate the anniversary of the old town of Abington.

The Ladies' Portfolio of the North Congregational church has elected: President, Mrs. F. G. Wheatley; vice-president, Mrs. G. H. Williamson; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. C. F. Cook.

BROCKTON.

The Board of Trade will be addressed this evening by Roy F. Bergengren and Lynn M. Ranger, two lawyers who were active in framing the new city charter for Lynn and who will tell how it has worked. A luncheon will precede.

It is expected that the street lighting contract, passed by the common council last week, will be concurred in by the aldermen this evening.

EASTON.

Miss Elizabeth A. Randall of this town, regent of Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., will attend the annual conference of Massachusetts Daughters in Boston Wednesday. Other delegates are Mrs. Myra H. Hatch and Mrs. Winthrop F. Atwood of Whitman.

North Star Society held its tenth annual concert Saturday evening in Ames Memorial hall.

KINGSTON.

Jones River Club met Saturday evening with Miss Helen Holmes, Wapping road. Miss Mary H. Drew gave a talk on "Herring." The conservation committee was in charge.

Executive committee of Kingston high association will decide soon upon the date for the annual reunion. Last year it was held April 19.

ARLINGTON.

The board of assessors has organized with L. D. Bradley, chairman.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the ladies' parlor of the Baptist church Tuesday afternoon. The new officers are: President, Mrs. H. T. Gregory; vice-president, Mrs. John Ewart, Mrs. James Yeames and Mrs. Warren A. Pierce; secretary, Mrs. H. W. W. Welig; treasurer, Mrs. F. A. Johnson.

NEEDHAM.

The rejection by the town of the project for a new schoolhouse at the north end of Highland avenue will necessitate structural changes at the Avery and Elliot schools during the summer vacation.

The young people of the First parish will give an entertainment in the parish house this evening in aid of the gymnasium fund.

MIDDLEBORO.

E. W. Pierce post, G. A. R., will celebrate its forty-fourth anniversary this evening.

Joseph Gibbs is captain of Fall Brook ball team and Harry L. Clark manager. Southeastern Massachusetts shoe cutters conference will meet here March 19.

Lenten services are being held in the Episcopal church.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Graduating class of the high school will leave March 24 for Washington and will be absent a week.

"What is the idea of scattering them?" "They just want enough at each school to take all the prizes."—Spokane Chronicle.

Owing to the contests for selectmen it is expected that there will be a large vote at the annual town meeting in the town hall today.

MISS AMY BEACH WOOD.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

William Hall, superintendent of the Boston & Maine's North station power house, is experimenting with New River (Va.) smokeless coal in the new stoker boilers in place of coke.

Operating department of the Boston & Albany moved 12 cars loaded with automobiles from Mechanics building to western points today for the American Express Company.

Passenger department of the New Haven will provide extra service tonight for the coast artillery companies of New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton and Brockton en route to Boston and return.

Daniel A. Smith, master mechanic of Portland division, Boston & Maine, is on the road with a special train testing engines in the north and northwest territory as far as Sanbornville, N. H.

The Pullman company has placed modern library, drawing-room, sleeping cars in its Boston and St. Louis service over the New York Central.

Motive power department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine, has received new passenger switching engines from the Concord (N. H.) shops.

EXTEND HARBOR LINES IN CHELSEA

The harbor lines in Chelsea creek from the Grand Junction railroad bridge to the Boston & Maine railroad bridge have been extended by the war department out into the creek.

The change was made to prevent interference with plans for building large wharfs.

OREGON PLAN FOR CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—By unanimous vote the Assembly on Saturday passed a bill repealing the primary law and substituting a special method of primary elections, with the Oregon provision for a statewide vote on United States senator.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT PASSES ON.

William Elliott, who had been in the employ of the Boston Elevated Company during 51 years, passed on at his home, 32 Marshall street, Somerville, on Sunday.

NEWTON CLASS MARCH PROGRAM

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

CHELSEA.

At the O-kiku-san fair in Y. M. C. A. hall, which closes this evening, music will be furnished by the Euphonia trio and the Arion quartet. The grocery table, in charge of former Mayor George H. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hammond and others, will turn over a large sum to the treasurer.

Mesdames Esther Faunce, Lottie Howland, Elizabeth Marston, Leonora P. Grant, Mary N. Spencer, Mabel Hathorne, Mary Keith, Miss Olga Abramson, Elmon C. Faunce, Otto Abramson, Dr. Charles H. Grantman and Edwin Keith are the committee for the social this evening, at the close of the initiation work of Ruth chapter, O. E. S.

RANDOLPH.

Charles D. Hill has purchased the Dough estate on South Main street, consisting of 12 acres of land extending from South Main street to Highland avenue. Mr. Hill intends to put a street through the land and cut it up into house lots.

Stetson High Athletic association is arranging a benefit entertainment for the school baseball team.

MELROSE.

The appropriations committee will report the budget at tonight's meeting of the board of aldermen.

The annual dinner of the Sons and Daughters of Maine will be held March 21 in Y. M. C. A. hall.

The March club night of the Melrose Club will be held Tuesday evening with an entertainment.

BRIDGEWATER.

Lloyd Josselyn, formerly of this town, has been appointed assistant librarian in the University Club library in Chicago. He is a graduate of Bridgewater high and Brown University.

Pilgrim Federation of Unitarian Young People will present its annual play in Odd Fellows hall this evening.

HANSON.

Hanson grange will hold a degree meeting in its hall Saturday evening. The ladies' degree team from Halifax grange will work the degrees.

The fire department netted a good sum as a result of their ball and the funds will be used for improvements in the fire station.

STOUGHTON.

Ladies of the Universalist church will hold a party Tuesday afternoon in Chataubauk hall for the benefit of the society fund.

A vesper service took place in the Universalist church Sunday, with solo by William J. Francis and Miss Bessie J. Robinson, Boston, Miss Bella Porter, Channing Capen and Miss Robinson.

HOLBROOK.

A largely attended musical service was held in the Winthrop Congregational church Sunday afternoon. The program included selections by church quartet, cornet solo by W. P. Craft, bassoon selections by Walter Damon and clarinet solo by J. C. Shaw. The Rev. Edward Evans delivered an address.

WEYMOUTH.

Sewing Circle of Pond Plain Improvement Society will hold a fair March 23, 24 and 25.

The Rev. Walter H. Commons of East Weymouth Congregational church and the Rev. George G. Scrivenor of the First Methodist church exchanged pulpits Sunday morning.

MALDEN.

Malden lodge of Elks is planning a reception to Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston at the Elks home on Florence street March 25. Fred L. Jordan is chairman of the committee on arrangements. Mayor George H. Full will be present and Richard T. Howard will escort the Boston mayor to Malden.

WHITMAN.

The senior class of the high school will hold a party Friday evening in aid of the Washington trip fund.

Gen. George A. Custer camp, S. of V., will hold a class initiation early in May and neighboring camps will be invited.

QUINCY.

Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. is holding an entertainment in the association hall this evening.

The annual meeting of First Unitarian church will be held tonight.

BRAINTREE.

The school committee has organized with Herbert F. Kneeland as chairman and Ralph L. Wiggin secretary.

An adjourned session of the annual town meeting will be held this evening.

ROCKLAND.

Rose Standish circle will hold a colony party in Odd Fellows hall tonight.

Miss Besbie Page, a teacher in the School Street school, has resigned to accept a position in a school at Brockton.

MEDFORD.

A valuable collection of minerals has been received at Tufts College from A. C. Burrage of Boston.

A Vermont "sugaring off" party is to be given by the Woman's League of West Medford March 20.

LYNN.

Mrs. F. L. Young lectures on "Massachusetts Laws for Women" before the North Shore Women's Club this afternoon.

BROOKLINE.

The adjourned town meeting will be held Thursday night in the town hall.

On March 22, a medal competition for the boys' classes will be held in the Brookline gymnasium.

LEXINGTON.

Starr Women's Club will present an operetta in the clubhouse Wednesday afternoon.



FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD.

WHEN ONE GOES A-MARKETING

Buying meats and ways of dressing up cheaper cuts.



(Courtesy of Otis Simonds.)

Large variety of meats shown in stall in Faneuil Hall market, Boston.

If the housewife who wearsies of the same round of "beef, lamb, veal, pork," "roast, boil, broil, fry," would consider different ways of preparing these same meats she would find her table less monotonous, that it would, in fact, be a better table and she would take more pleasure in her task of arranging the menu. The French, Italian and German cooking which Americans find so commendable is due to the care they give their food. They are frugal people. They buy the cheaper cuts of meat and then dress them up, dress them up in such a way that Americans pay a high price for the privilege of eating them.

Americans, on the contrary, have gone on the theory that the best is none too good for them, have bought the most expensive cuts and confined themselves to the plain roasts and broils. It is true there is nothing better than a fine piece of meat well seasoned with salt and pepper and baked or broiled to a turn. The American who has been traveling in Europe almost invariably calls for a steak the first thing upon his return and vows it is the king of meats. At the same time there are others, other cuts and other ways of cooking them. One good thing that has grown out of the late universal tendency to retrench has been an awakening to this fact.

Right here it might be said that the prevailing high prices of meat about which so much has been heard, have not affected the highest price cuts. They remain practically what they have been for years passed, and this last month in Boston sold as low as they ever did. The desire to cut down expenses struck forcibly at meat. Instead of buying the choice cuts it was decided to take the less expensive. The demand for them was thereby so increased that the prices became decidedly higher. Cuts which had formerly found little sale are now in demand. Some of them need a little more seasoning, a little more care to make them as palatable as they can be but the results are most gratifying. Every cook book is full of good ideas that can be practised with profit.

One way in which economy can be utilized to advantage is with the second cut of rib in beef, which can be bought for 12 and 14 cents a pound. Buy more than the usual amount and ask to have the end cut off. This end has been regarded as waste. It was roasted with the rest and then perhaps hashed or made into croquettes, good ways both of them, but there are others. This end can be

WORK OF THE WOMAN OF TODAY

Creditable contrast with the "Good Old Times."

In an editorial headed "The Myth of the Colonial Housewife," the Youths Companion says:

The phrase is startling, but according to a certain professor of economics, it is accurate. We have been discouraged by the effulgence of our great-grandmother's halo long enough. It is time for the woman of today to hold up her head.

Colonial homes frequently did combine, as the legends tell us, the properties of farm, dairy, factory and shop, to say nothing of the making of patchwork quilts. The point generally overlooked is that it was not done by "one-woman power." It was an age when woman had no outlet except the home, and the old-maid sister was always included in the family. There were the children of the household, too, and frequently "bound children," and neighbors' daughters.

Consider the contrast to the case of the woman of today, whose children are busy at school, her unmarried—no longer

old-maid—sister is in business for herself, and her neighbors possessed of no superfluous daughters. Alone, and with incompetent "help," she works her problem as best she may.

The problem includes a house full of things calling for elaborate care. Although the housewife of today does not spin her linen, and may not make her own clothes, she has to spend days at shops and dressmakers'. Her slightest meal is served more carefully than her great-grandmother's company dinner. She frequently travels, has many letters to write, and belongs to some club. She gives more time to "civic housekeeping," to the effort to provide pure milk and better air for the babies in tenements—playgrounds and summer outings for "little mothers" and their brothers.

Are not some of these certainly a better investment of life than soap-and-candle-making? They were "good old times"—in their way. But the women of today need not fear comparison.

FASHIONABLE SUIT OF SERGE

Trimmed with satin bands and having big sailor collar.

SERGE is one of the smartest materials of the season. Here is a suit made thereof and trimmed with satin bands. The coat is exceedingly attractive, finished with a big sailor collar and deep revers, while the six gored skirt includes plaited portions at the sides.

The model can be used for any seasonable suiting. It would be very pretty made from broadcloth, it suits the novelties of the season admirably well, it is perfectly well adapted to the fashionable mohair, and, later, it will be just as good for pongee and linen.

If a simpler coat is wanted, the revers can be omitted and the neck can be finished with a round collar in place of one in sailor style. Either banding or contrasting material could be used to trim the suit, or the skirt could be finished with a striped band of the same above the plaited portions and the coat made with an entire collar of satin.

For the medium size the coat will require 5 yards of material 27 or 2½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide; for the skirt will be needed 6½ yards 27 or 3 yards 44 or 52 inches wide, and to trim the suit will be needed 1 yard 21 inches wide.

The pattern of the coat, No. 6920, sizes 34 to 44 inches bust, or of the skirt, No. 6828, sizes 24 to 32 inches waist, can be had at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

OLD EMBROIDERY

Embroideries will turn yellow when packed away for any length of time. To be successful in whitening them without the aid of acids, put the pieces in cold water which is thick with pure white soap and a couple of drops of bluing. This is allowed to come to a boil. Remove the articles at once, rinse through several lukewarm waters, finally through a bluing water, and put on the grass while wet to bleach. Do not rub or squeeze hard. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat the washing and boiling if the pieces are very yellow.

When bleached put the right side down on the ironing board, smooth edges into place, and iron under a linen cloth.

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PRESIDENT DELAYS WORK ON MESSAGE UNTIL HIS RETURN

AUGUSTA, Ga.—No attempt to work on his message to the extra session of Congress will be made by President Taft until after his return to Washington when he will have an opportunity to consult with both Senate and House leaders as to a program.

It is not known as yet whether the President will attempt to dispose of the Morse and Walsh pardon cases. He brought the voluminous papers in both cases with him, but has not opened either set. Morse's attorney, Martin W. Littleton of New York, is here for a vacation of two weeks.

Two reports regarding the Morse case were current here Sunday night. One was that the pardon division of the department of justice had recommended that Mr. Morse's sentence of 16 years be reduced to five years and that Attorney General Wickes had overruled this recommendation with an adverse report on the application.

The second report was just reverse to this, it being stated that the pardon division had made an adverse report and the attorney general had recommended commutation to five years.

Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft arrived from Washington Sunday. The President attended services at St. John's Methodist Episcopal church and took luncheon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Thomas.

For the first time since last fall the President played golf on Saturday and will make it a feature of his daily program during the remainder of his visit here. Despite the long layoff Mr. Taft's game was in very good form. He played with W. J. Boardman of Washington and Beverly and with Major Butt, his recently promoted military aide.

Mr. Taft began his eight days' vacation just as if he were the most commonplace of the guests at the hotel, where rooms had been engaged for him. He mingled with the throng in the lobby, renewing acquaintances made with many of the winter visitors during his stay here two years ago, and he ate all of his meals in the public dining room.

DISCUSS RELATION OF COLLEGES TO TRAINING SCHOOLS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The relation of the work of the preparatory schools to the freshman year at college was the topic at a meeting of the Western Massachusetts Headmasters Association here Saturday.

Some of those present had visited various colleges and were able to report on the work in Wellesley, Amherst, Mt. Holyoke and Clark colleges.

Present methods of instruction and subject matter in school and college were discussed, as well as changes which might be made.

The next meeting was voted to be held in Springfield, April 22, and it was decided to invite a representative of Harvard University to explain its new entrance requirements.

Among those present were J. C. Worcester, West Springfield; W. D. Goodwin, Pittsfield; Franklin E. Headley; W. F. Geer, Springfield; C. Marshall, Amherst; Louis P. Slade, Chicopee; William C. Hill, Springfield; George F. Turner, South Hadley Falls; C. B. Boote, Northampton; W. B. Whiting, Greenfield; W. H. Kittredge, Westfield, Paul Dana, Williamstown, and Mr. Boyden, principal of Dickinson Academy, Deerfield.

AFTER NEW HAVEN SITE FOR STATION

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—For financial reasons the New York, New Haven & Hartford management has abandoned its plans for locating of its new \$2,000,000 station in this city. President Mellen says:

"Owing to lack of result in negotiations for the necessary property for a proper approach to the proposed new station, the price at which the property was held being so utterly unreasonable, orders have been given to prepare plans for an entire change in the location of the stations, placing the same on Chapel street, where the old market was formerly located, with tracks running underneath."

PROPERTY RIGHTS DISCUSSED HERE

J. W. Bengough, a newspaper caricaturist of Toronto, Can., addressed the Ford hall meeting Sunday evening on the "Sacredness of Property Rights," and illustrated his remarks with cartoons drawn on the platform.

"Public service franchises and the rental value of land are properly public property," said the speaker, "because they are the spontaneous creation of the community and of no individual or set of individuals, yet today that sort of property is in private hands and taxed comparatively little, while the workers is heavily taxed by the government on the product of his industry."

CONFERENCE AT BROCKTON.

BROCKTON, Mass.—J. Spencer Voorhees, field secretary of the Christian Endeavor movement, will hold a conference this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock with the pastors of Brockton and vicinity at the First Congregational church. A dinner will be served. Later an open conference and parliament will be held and Mr. Voorhees will give the principal address.

REAL ESTATE

GOOD SIZE SALES TODAY.

A new brick building numbered 83 to 87 Mountfort street, near Ivy street, Back Bay, with 8000 square feet of land, figures in the latest local real estate transactions, which are quite numerous and involve good size tax valuation in most cases. The estate mentioned has just been sold by William K. Converse to Flora N. Polans. The total rating is \$46,000 of which amount \$14,000 is on the lot.

Charles R. McKay has conveyed title to the frame house and 55,683 feet of land at Marcella and Centre streets and Fort avenue and a proposed street, Roxbury, to Arthur H. Linton. The assessment is \$20,700, including \$16,700 on the lot.

The frame house and lot of 54,450 square feet of land at 105 Lawrence avenue, junction of Magnolia st. Dorchester, have been acquired by Harry Brook et al., from Annie B. Chisholm et al. About \$21,400 in assessed valuation is involved of which amount the land's share is \$17,400.

In the North End of the city proper Lazer Harris has granted title to Jenee Freedman to the property at 55 Salem street, near Cross street, comprising a four-story brick house and 1593 feet of land, all rated by the assessors as worth \$18,000. Of this amount \$14,300 is on the land.

Another Dorchester sale takes the property at 57 to 65 Whitfield street, junction of Aspinwall road, consisting of a large single frame house and a large double frame house and 12,204 square feet of land, all taxed on \$10,700, including \$8,400 on the lot. Carrie J. Bowen is the grantor and Isabella J. Hall the purchaser.

A three-story brick church building and 2496 square feet of land on Shawmut avenue, between Sterling and William streets, Roxbury, has been conveyed by the Messiah's Society of Boston to the Methodist Religious Society of Boston. The price named in the deed is \$8750 and the assessment is \$11,400, of which amount \$4400 is on the land.

Another city proper sale involves the four-story brick house and 148 feet of land at 62 Myrtle street, near Anderson street, which has been purchased by Edward Herman from Rebecca Goldman. About \$10,000 in assessed valuation is represented, including \$8500 on the land.

In the South End a 3 1/2-story and basement swell-front brick house, standing on 1000 feet of land has been conveyed by Goldie Swartz to Delia B. Crowley et al. The parcel is numbered 66 West Newton street and is near Shawmut avenue. The tax rating is \$7500, the land's share being \$2800.

Lager Herring to Jessie Freedman, Salem st. w. \$1.

Rebecca Goldman to Edward Herman, Myrtle st. w. \$1.

William K. Converse to Flora N. Polans, Mountfort st. w. \$1.

Goldie Swartz to Delia B. Crowley et al., W. Newton st. w. \$1.

EAST BOSTON.

Patrick Moran to W. Frederick Kimball, Bennington st. w. \$1.

Rebecca Goldman to Edward Herman, Myrtle st. w. \$1.

William K. Converse to Flora N. Polans, Mountfort st. w. \$1.

Mildred H. Allen to William R. Metcalf, Horien et al. w. \$1.

ROXBURY.

Messian's Society of Boston to Methodist Religious Society of Boston, Shawmut ave. q. \$5750.

Charles R. McKay to Arthur H. Linton, and Marcelle and Centre st. and Fort ave. and proposed st. 4 lots. \$1.

DORCHESTER.

Wellington Holbrook et al., trs. Mary E. Penneysey, Walk Hill st. d. \$1.

James F. O'Neill to George D. Bigelow, Michigan ave. q. \$1.

Charles R. McKay to Sarah A. O'Neill, Michigan ave. q. \$1.

Wellington Holbrook et al., trs. T. Gately, Abbot et al. d. \$1.

John D. H. Allen to John W. Hayes, Boutwood et al. q. \$1000.

Annie B. Chisholm et al., to Harry Brooks et al., Laurence ave. and Magnolia st. q. \$1.

William M. Hanscom to Henry L. Uphan, Quincey and Wendeve st. q. \$1.

Henry L. Uphan to William M. Hanscom st. ux. Quincey and Wendeve st. q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY.

Patrick Moran to W. Frederick Kimball, Bennington st. w. \$1.

Rebecca Goldman to Edward Herman, Myrtle st. w. \$1.

William K. Converse to Flora N. Polans, Mountfort st. w. \$1.

Mildred H. Allen to William R. Metcalf, Horien et al. w. \$1.

CLARA L. MILLS to Fred J. Taber, Rosemary st. q. \$1.

Charles R. McKay to Arthur H. Linton, and Marcelle and Centre st. and Fort ave. and proposed st. 4 lots. \$1.

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WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait, etc.

HAIR-DRYING

JOHN W. COLEMAN & CO., 246 Mass. ave. Hairdryers and hairdryer. Dealers in cutlery, kitchenware, paints, etc.

HAIR-DRYING

EXCLUSIVE GOWNS—NEW BLOOMERS ready made and to order. BLOOMERS STORK. Keenan bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

HAIR-DRYING

MADAME DES ROCHERS, 105 Tremont st. (over Mark Cross). Corsets made to order from \$5 to \$25.

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OXFORD PROMINENT IN LITERATURE

Still More Books Appear Dealing With Famous University Seat—Letters Biographers Find—Life of Bernard Shaw to Be Published.

LONDON—Of late years there has been a great deal written concerning Oxford, and the subject is in some danger of being overdone in the book market. Recently both a photographer and a water color artist have supplied pictures for the Oxford work of Matthew Arnold; and last year we noted "The Clerk of Oxford in Fiction," "Oxford its Buildings and Gardens," "Oxford from Within" and the first volume of a book "Praise of Oxford." A late comer after all these volumes is William Knight with "The Glamor of Oxford," Descriptive Passages in Verse and Prose by Various Writers (Rowman). This book is a collection of verse and prose which has been most carefully selected and is distinguished by ripe judgment and scholarly care in the editing.

Messrs. Bell will publish in March "William Pitt and National Revival" by Dr. J. Holliday Rose, who has made diligent use of hitherto unexplored archives in the public record office, and has had the advantage of numerous unprinted letters in the possession of private owners whose ancestors were connected with Pitt.

Who are the people who keep their letters? is a question one asks oneself every now and then, especially after perusing a biography charged with letters from the subject thereof. Unquestionable letters give an insight into the character of the writer, but nowadays one could hardly find space enough to consider the whole matter. The Ecclefechan house where Carlyle was born and which was recently purchased for preservation as a Carlyle memorial has frequent visitors from all quarters of the globe.

Cambridge had a Charles Lamb dinner the other day which was voted a great success. Professor Raleigh gave a most admirable discourse and altogether the dinner might be described as "an agreeable interlude" for the residents at the university.

Messrs. Kegan Paul will publish early this spring four travel books; "How to See Italy" (by rail), a profusely illustrated handbook by Douglas Sladen; "Through the Alps to the Apennines" by Paul G. Konody, the record of a motoring trip, also well illustrated; "Letters from Finland" by Miss Rosalind Travers; and "The Fair Dominion," a volume of Canadian impressions and reflections by the clever young novelist R. E. Verne. It is now 14 years since Prince Ranjirinji's book appeared, and nothing has since appeared to supersede it. The author of the new volume is P. F. Warner and there can be no question but that he possesses unique qualifications for the work. Mr. Warner is best known as a batsman, but he has, it is said, gathered together the views of many of the typical bowlers of the day. There will be an abundance of photographs and the perusal of the book will in itself be a course of education in the national game.

Although it is as yet early days to talk of cricket, in spite of the fact that the Australia versus South Africa matches have been prominently before us during the winter months, it is worth mentioning perhaps that J. M. Dent will shortly have a new and important book on the national pastime ready for issue. It is now 14 years since Prince Ranjirinji's book appeared, and nothing has since appeared to supersede it. The author of the new volume is P. F. Warner and there can be no question but that he possesses unique qualifications for the work. Mr. Warner is best known as a batsman, but he has, it is said, gathered together the views of many of the typical bowlers of the day. There will be an abundance of photographs and the perusal of the book will in itself be a course of education in the national game.

Even the busiest men may find time for authorship, and F. E. Smith, K. C. is already come from his pen, and he is now bringing out an enlarged edition of his first work, a primer on international law. In its original form the work was wonderfully condensed; in its new form Mr. Smith will have more space for the adequate treatment of the various phases of the subject which have come prominently forward in recent years.

A new volume to be issued in "Everyman's Library," by Messrs. Dent & Sons will contain Herbert Spencer's essays on education and kindred subjects, with a valuable lengthy introduction by Dr. Charles Eliot, formerly president of Harvard University.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW

No one added more to the official knowledge of Persia than the late Colonel C. E. Stewart, and consequently the record of his life and service entitled "Through Persia in Disguise, with Reminiscences of the Indian Mutiny" (Routledge), which Basil Stewart has edited, could not appear at a more opportune moment than the present. Though his reports on his journeys in Persia (only one of which was in disguise) remain confidential, he left diaries and other papers which supplied sufficient material to enable Basil Stewart to compile a most interesting memoir. There are, it is true, reminiscences of the Indian mutiny and of services on the Punjab frontier, but the Persian experiences form the kernel of the book.

Books on Napoleon still continue to make their appearance. Only recently there were two more. One is entitled "The Corsican," a diary of Napoleon's life in his own words (Richards). The matter of which this book is made up is derived almost entirely from Napoleon's own words, written and spoken. "What truth the book conveys," says the author, "is not to be sought according to those rules for the treatment of historical documents, which is avowedly contravenes, but in such psychological illumination of a great career and character as the method employed has rendered possible." The other book is entitled "Conversation with Napoleon at St. Helena" by Henry Maynell (Humphreys). During Napoleon's exile at St. Helena Captain Maynell often accompanied his admiral, Sir Pitmead Malcolm, on visits paid to the prisoner and kept a careful record of what passed in his presence and hearing. This record has now been published.

Messrs. Methuen will publish this year a poem from the pen of G. K. Chesterton treating of the campaigns of King Alfred against the Danes. It is to be called "The Ballad of the White Horse." Mr. Chesterton can boast no small skill in poetry, as many will remember who have read his earlier publications.

The German Emperor has accepted a copy of Alfred J. Swann's remarkable book "Fighting the Slave Hunters in Central Africa." Mr. Swann took an active part in the opening up and civilizing of the parts round the great lakes, and was instrumental in repressing the notorious slave traders Tip-pu-tib and Rumaliza.

Mr. Unwin will publish soon George Renwick's book, "Finland Today." Mr. Renwick, who has spent much time in Finland, describes the most noteworthy places in the country, and attempts a portrait of the Finnish people. Finnish music, painting, sculpture, architecture

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4320 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suite 2023, 2035 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

REAL ESTATE

COHASSET
Jerusalem Road

FOR SALE—The well-known estate of the late Col. A. A. Pope, comprising mansion house, three smaller houses, three stables, barn, garage, billiard house and 13 acres of land.

The mansion house is several hundred feet from the road, on an eminence in view of Boston harbor and the ocean.

It has 22 rooms, four bathrooms and every modern improvement.

There are 11 open fireplaces and the heating apparatus includes both hot air and direct steam service.

There are spacious hot-houses and the grounds are shaded by many varieties of beautiful trees and shrubs.

The other houses are well placed and are well refitted every summer, all having excellent views.

This conspicuous estate is now to be sold, and should attract the attention of all those who are seeking one of the finest estates in this fashionable quarter.

For terms and full particulars,

APPLY TO

Alex. S. Porter
Rooms 708-709 60 State St.

Winthrop Beach

Fine residence facing the water; hot water heat, electricity, all improvements; ideal location; a screen house, swimming pool, etc., etc. ref. MISS S. A. JONES, Stanhope, L. I., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—PHILA.

NEW HALL ST., 5019, Germantown, Pa.—Lady living alone will rent part of house, furnished or unfurnished, to reliable family.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

One-Hundred Cow Dairy Farm Sacrificed

City man expended fortune. Illustrated

Guide postpaid. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Flat and houses, North Shore, etc. Apartments and houses for rent and exchange. REILLY CO., 1113 Argyle ave., Chicago. Tel. Edgewater 5-5308.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—8 or 9-room furnished house, with about 1 acre land, within 15 miles of Boston; good train service; purchase open within year. Address P. 544, Monitor Office.

HOUSES FOR SALE—N. H.

PEMBROKE HILL, N. H.—New modern house and stable, 3 acres land; beautifully located; summer or permanent home. Address Lock Box 3, Osceola Valley, N. H.

FURNITURE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4320 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

RENTAL—A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

INSTRUCTION

TECHNICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER WRITING—An excellent book which includes many illustrations and afternoons from 4 to 7. Call or address MISS CAROLYN LANFARE, 11 Haviland st., suite 7, Boston.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 76th st., NEW YORK CITY—Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent

decorator alone will average \$3000 a year.

Cleaning the windows might seem a small expense, but it takes six men to do this work. This item represents a yearly outlay of \$2880 for wages alone.

In such a building there are six elevators, and it is necessary to have a man for each car, as well as a starter. The men receive a wage of \$55 and \$60 a month, the starter \$70. The elevator men are worth a little more every year, and should be paid on that basis. By the time the manager has paid the elevator force each year, there isn't much left of \$5000.

Suppose, for example, we take an office building representing an investment of \$1,000,000, including the land. A capitalist should certainly expect 10 per cent on his investment, in fact, he could not afford to tie up this amount for less.

Let us presume he is satisfied with 10 per cent, which would make a return on his investment of \$150,000 per year, provided he rents all his space, keeps it rented, and has it all paid for.

Although a well-managed building does not often lose tenants, yet it sometimes happens by important tenants erecting their own structure or changing their location to be nearer a base of supplies. Here are where big lumps of that \$150,000 revenue go. Taxes and insurance eat up easily \$35,000, and although this is probably the largest single item of expenses, yet there are many others which call for big outlays.

For instance, there is the item of coal, of which the daily consumption would be 20 tons, or 7300 tons a year. With the average cost of \$2.15 a ton, the yearly bill is \$15,695.

The next largest item of expense is that of labor. This will easily reach a figure of \$30,000 per year. To keep the building tidy you have to employ a small army of scrub-women. Figures from such building show that they have 20 women employed for six nights a week, and they each get \$28 a month, or \$7392 a year. To help the women in their work there are six male helpers at \$40 a month apiece, or \$3280 a year. The men sack the waste paper and carry it down to the basement where it is baled, and do various other kinds of work that call for strength and are out of a woman's province.

Professor Emeron says, "There is no thought more abhorrent to the Unitarian than that revelation should have been made once for all, 'to one people, at one time, through one channel, never needing to be renewed or reinterpreted,' and he cites the enthusiasts of the 'New Prophecy' in the second and third centuries who held that since mankind at any one time is able to receive only a certain measure of truth it must therefore be given new declarations to suit new conditions.

It is this conviction of the possibility of divine truth coming to every man so that he need not receive it at the hands of a mediator which is Unitarianism's great contribution to religious thinking; and our reads therefore with some surprise Professor Emeron's characterization of a Unitarian: 'His religious thinking begins with and centers about the idea of man himself as an independent self-determining being. His religion is a religion of humanity, starting from human impulses, limited by human capacities, working by human methods, and expressing itself in human ways.' This would seem to leave out the possibility of revelation and divine guidance. Yet must not religion, if it means much to any man, come to him as a divine impulse. He must have a considerable variety of paints, white lead, varnish and no end of brushes and tools. The supplies for the

public gaze, the expense of keeping up a building is hidden from view because the engine room, coal pile, and other causes of outlay are out of sight, and the cleaning is done at night.

Thousands of people with offices in the modern skyscraper or visitors never have a glimpse behind the scenes, says a writer in Building Management.

It takes a big sum of money to keep everything clean and tidy, the elevator service up to the standard, and all the other details to make the tenant comfortable.

On the other hand the editors have adhered to their first plan of fearlessly justifying such slang words as have justly defined themselves, as well as a few of those words of doubtful pedigree but great expressiveness that the newspaper press sometimes coins and vivifies.

It is hardly to be expected that a thesaurus could take the place of a dictionary. In working out its own peculiar function it passes over a proportion of the derivations, the classified definitions and the literary quotations that in dictionaries have been increasingly employed." The definitions in Dr. March's Thesaurus-Dictionary are perhaps necessarily very concise. But as an honorable coadjutor in the work of preserving, enriching and building up the English language this thesaurus is of inestimable value; and the English-speaking people are fortunate to have had among them a philological scholar with the equipment and energy to supply such a work as the one under notice. It is true to its name—a treasury.

"UNITARIAN THOUGHT." By Ephraim Emeron, Professor of Church History in Harvard University. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1911.

Professor Emeron's book is a clear, straightforward exposition of the essentials of Unitarianism as he holds them. Unitarianism has been termed the ism of negative beliefs. Differing so radically from the theology of established orthodoxy, it necessarily contained many negations. This book not only explains the reasons for these negations but affirms the teachings of the Unitarian theologian.

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Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page
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correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N.E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AID, qualified in chemistry, (bureau of standards); \$750 per annum. Write for application and examination Form 1312, Bulletin No. 251, to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

ASSISTANT IN CIVIL INVESTIGATIONS; \$12-\$1625 per annum. Write for application and examination Form 304, Bulletin No. 250, to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

ASSISTANT CHEMIST; \$1200-\$1600 per annum. Write for application and examination Form 1312, Bulletin No. 251, to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

BOSSE CARPENTER on millwright basis; must have had woolen mill experience; able to box and repair furniture; steady work to right man. THE WORCESTER WOOLEN MILL CO., 17 Southgate st., Worcester, Mass.

BUTTONHOLE MAKERS, experienced, write to Misses Parker. Apply to MACULAR PARKER CO., St. Hawley st., Boston.

CADET ENGINEER (lighthouse service); salary \$600-\$1000 per annum. Write for application and examination Form 1312, Bulletin No. 249, to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

CARETAKERS wanted; man and wife; woman for housework, man for care of property; \$150 per month. Write to Mrs. F. M. COOPER, 201 Franklin st., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTERS wanted; 3 experienced. PAZOLT, 65 Boylston st., Brookline, Mass.

CHORE BOY wanted (about 15) on farm for board and good wages, and more if worthy. WM. SHATTUCK, Middlesex st., Wilmington, Mass.

COTTON'S PATENT KNITTERS wanted; steady work and good pay; none but experienced on above machines need apply. ROPER BROS. CO., Needham Heights, Mass.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR and general work in Roxbury hotel; \$7 per week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FARMER—Wanted by April 1 man and wife to work on farm. C. S. BUTTERS, 29 Union sq., Somerville, Mass.

GOOD WHEELWRIGHTS, two; also one first-class chair and sofa smith. W. L. BLAKE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

GREENHOUSE MAN, some farm work, in Wellesley; \$15 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HARNES CLEANER AND CARICATOR wanted; \$20 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

INSTALMENT JEWELRY SALESMAN wanted, with good previous record, who can furnish bold. FRANK B. PHINNEY CO., Inc., 387 Washington st., Boston.

JOB PIES FEEDER; experienced; mother and son apply. WESTON, Central sq., Cambridge, Mass.

JOB PRSS FEEDER in Wethersfield; \$10 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

JOURNEYMAN TAILOR wanted, to do pressing and sewing on ladies' garments. ADDISON, MATTHEW, 100 Cambridge st., 67 Central Block, Central st., Lowell, Mass.

JUNIOR CHEMIST (fuels), salary up to \$900 per annum. Write for application and examination Form 1312, Bulletin No. 247, to UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

MACHINISTS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAGNETIC OBSERVER (coast, or colored) who will go to Hingham, and work about the house and garden; good cook and laundress. Call or address GEO. L. BRETT, 73 Essex st., or 14 Arlington st., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE for farm and housework; 8 miles from town; \$50 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINISTS, all-round men, in Boston; 27-30c per hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MARSHAL POLISHER wanted; permanent work. Apply to GIFFORD, 9 Wood st., Arlington, Mass.

MARSHAL POLISHER on edged tools, in Arlington; die stamping and commercial finishing dept.; \$8-6 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MARSHAL POLISHER in Boston; \$9 per week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MARSHIP wanted, who has had experience in wholesale carriages must be strong and active. LASKEY BROS., 14 M. Manx, 69 Portland st., Boston.

SIGN PAINTER wanted to handle shop; fine opportunity; call early. BEACON SIGN CO., 105 Court st., room 9, Boston.

SHOE WORKERS—Wanted at once; 6 men to work in open shop; 1st class heel shaver, women's work. Apply to FRANK McSHERY, 8 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Somerville, Mass.

STATISTICAL IN FOREST PRODUCTS; \$1500 per annum. Write for application and examination Form 1312, Bulletin No. 243, to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

STEAM DRILL RUNNER wanted, first class. Apply OSGOOD CONSTRUCTION CO., 25 Union sq., Nashua, N. H.

STEWARD wanted, experienced; \$5; cook; \$45.50, and waiter, \$12 per month; for mess of 4 officers on U. S. torpedo boat. Destroyer; citizens' boat. Apply to H. L. RAKER, 32 Brattle st., Harvard sq., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted for Dover, Mass.; reliable and neat; experienced; good wages. Call or address ROBERTSON, 13 HARVARD SQ., EMP. BUREAU, room 23, Tel. 636-M. Cambridge.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted to live in country; fair wages; good house. Call to EDWIN B. GLIDDEN, Suite 3, 97 Huntington ave., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted for Boston; \$15 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID wanted for Arlington; \$15 month, room and board. Call or address H. L. RAKER, 32 Brattle st., Harvard sq., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID wanted for Cambridge; \$5 in family; flat work; good laundry.

GENERAL MAID wanted for Cambridge; \$5; good wages; references required. HARVARD SQ., EMP. BUREAU, room 23, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID wanted for Cambridge; \$5; wages \$3; flat wash sent out. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WAITER—Colored man desires position as waiter, butler or porter. JOHN HARDY, 150 Tremont st., Boston. 15

WAITER—BUTLER desires employment; references: MRS. M. L. THOMAS, 88 Sawyer st., Boston. 14

WATCHMAN—Middle-aged American man, 70 years, with good experience, references: H. H. HERBERT, D. WHITE, 15 Fairbanks st., Fenwick, Mass. 13

WATCHMAKING or light mechanical work; clerk, salesman (SD); 10 years' experience; 15-35 \$20 a week; references: MENTION NO. 4022. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000. 10

WINDOW DRESSER, new and up-to-date ideas, would like employment; references: E. D. ROGERS, 130 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass. 18

WORKING FARM FOREMAN (SD) wants position; married; thoroughly understands care of farm; good references; JAS. DOHERTY, 11 Mills, Mass. 14

YOUNG MAN (colored) would like position in good family, or store work. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1888 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 18

YOUNG MAN (17), well recommended, desires position in factory doing responsible work. GEORGE C. GREENER, 30 North Bennett st., Boston. 14

YOUNG MAN (22) wants position; handy with tools, experienced at painting, carpenter work and painting. CHARLES SHOREN, 51 Riverside st.; Allston, Mass. 15

YOUNG MARRIED MAN (27) wants position, accounting or sales department, with reputable house; references and experience the best. A. EDWIN TOWNSEND, 220 Tremont st., Boston. 15

YOUNG MAN would like position as steamer's helper. LESLIE RYDER, 82 Everett st., West Everett, Mass. 14

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATING by capable woman, cooking or laundry work. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 679 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. 12

ASST.—BOOKKEEPER, general office work (20-35) \$7 week; references: MENTION NO. 4500. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000. 15

ATTENDANT—COMPANION OR MAID—Young lady (British) desires position to travel; personal ref. MISS CLARKE-DILLET, 18 Westminster st., Roxbury, Mass. 14

ATTENDANT—To lady desires position; capable of chamber or second work; references: wage \$30 per month. FLORA M. SINCLAIR, 45 Leach st., Salem, Mass. 16

ATTENDANT—BOOKKEEPER, reliable and well recommended, long experience in both lines, desires position. MRS. M. MILLIS, 107 Putnam st., East Boston. Tel. 832-11. East Boston. 15

ATTENDANT—COMPANION colored girl desires position in dentist's or professional office. MAE BROWN, 367 Northampton st., Boston. 16

ATTENDANT—COMPANION—In good family, wants position as maid or chamber of home with other help; reference: HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass. Room 23. 18

BAKESHOP GIRL, factory work (18-25) \$12 week; references: MENTION NO. 4500. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000. 15

BOOKKEEPER—Several years' experience doing general office work; full charge, clerks permanent position. MARY GRAY, 32 St. Germain st., Boston. 18

CARETAKING—Family of three adults desire position to occupy and care for residence, including washing, references: MRS. M. A. EAGAN, 62 Gordon st., Cambridge, Mass. 15

CASHIER, clerk, office work (28) \$8 week; 12 hours' experience as clerk, references: MENTION NO. 4500. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000. 15

BOOKKEEPER—Position wanted as bookkeeper; assistant; knowledge of adding machine and typewriter; quick and accurate. M. J. MORAN, 261 Prescott st., East Boston. 15

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER would like position evenings; can furnish best of references. GERTRUD B. CALDER, 205 Essex st., East Lynn, Mass. 16

BOOKKEEPER—Several years' experience doing general office work; full charge, clerks permanent position. MARY GRAY, 32 St. Germain st., Boston. 18

CARETAKING—Family of three adults desire position to occupy and care for residence, including washing, references: MRS. M. A. EAGAN, 62 Gordon st., Cambridge, Mass. 15

CASHIER AND CLERICAL WORK (24-30) \$10 week; best references; 3 years' experience. Phone Cambridge 284-3. MAUD LUCILLE SWITZER, 15 Joy st., Cambridge, Mass. 15

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS OR SECOND GIRL—Young Danish girl wants position in Cincinnati, O., the first of April. References: M. E. H. HARRIS, 120 Tremont st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000. 15

CHAPERONE—Lady desires position as chaperone to one or more young girls wishing to study in a foreign country; capable and reliable; good references. MISS STAR, 1 West 81st st., New York. 18

CLERICAL position wanted by bright young woman; 1 year's experience; references: M. E. H. HARRIS, 120 Tremont st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000. 15

COLORED WOMAN would like day work; laundry preferred. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 15

COMPANION—Young American woman desires position as companion to elderly lady, or as managing housekeeper; references: ELIZA F. ELDREDGE, 18 Harvard Port, Cambridge, Mass. 15

COMPANION-TUTOR—Lady of education and refinement wishes position; could do secretary's work; experience and excellent success in management of children; good references. MRS. A. PRATT, 14 Broad st., Boston. Tel. 832-11. 15

COLORED WOMAN would like day work; laundry preferred. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 15

COMPANION—Young girl wants position to teach piano to young child; good references. MRS. E. A. CONANT, 43 Hawkin st., room 27, Boston. 15

COMPANION—Preceptress in girl's school (45-55) \$30 week; references: MENTION NO. 4500. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000. 15

COMPANION AND MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Desires position with progressive musical and reading ability; references: F. D. OLIVER, 9 Powelton rd., Dorchester, Mass. 18

COMPROMISOR—Experienced, refined young woman, desire position in private family; references: ELLEN J. PROCKNOW, 52 Crown st., Meriden, Conn. 16

COOK, experienced, in all lines, plain and fancy, desires position in private family; references: THERESA O'BRIEN, 30 St. Charles st., Boston. 16

COOK—Also laundress, wishes situation; city or country; references: Apply to MISS L. RYKIN, 11 Berkeley st., Boston. 11

COOK—Competent Swedish cook desires position where maid is kept; city or country. M. OLSEN, 87 Dartmouth st., Boston. 15

COOK—Desires position in private family; MRS. M. L. THOMAS, 37 Fay-ette st., Boston. 15

COOK AND BUTLER—English, first-class couple desire position; good references; city or country. MISS SHEA 37 Fay-ette st., Boston. 15

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK—SECOND LAUNDRESS, thoroughly competent Swedish girl, references: MISS SHEA, 37 Fay-ette st., Boston. 15

COOK's position wanted by capable girl; 2 years in last place; references: MER- CANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2004-L. 18

COOK—Desires position, second or second; references: ANNIE QUEALLY, 22 st. Germain st., Boston. 15

COOK, all-round, wants position; or will go as second; city or country; references: JAMES BAILEY, 27 Bennett st., Boston. 18

COOK, accomodator, by the day or week, would like cooking in private family; good references and experience. HAR- VARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass. Room 23. 18

COOK—Colored, competent cook desires position, Boston or suburbs; best of references; private or public service. BELLE COLES, 23 Harwick st., Boston. 18

COPYIST desires employment; copying or writing of any kind. GERTRUD B. ROBINSON, 11 Appian Way, Allston, Mass. 14

DEMONSTRATOR, companion, housekeeper, by the day or week; references: MENTION NO. 4502. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000. 15

DRESSMAKER desires employment; re- ligious; well recommended. CHARLES SHOREN, 51 Riverside st.; Allston, Mass. 15

EDUCATED WOMAN would like position in home where she could have care of children; reference: HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass. 18

FACIST ASSISTANT desires position, MILDERED SCHNEIDER, 230 Webster ave., Chelsea, Mass. 18

FACIST WORK (19) \$6-8 week; 2 years' experience. Mention No. 4493. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000. 15

FACIST WORK, clerical work, attendant on doctor, office (27) \$6-8 week; references: MENTION NO. 4494. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000. 15

FACIST WORK—Young woman would like position in good home; careful and trustworthy; Protestant; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass. 18

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World's Latest Financial News

MARKET HAS A GOOD TONE AND BUSINESS MODERATELY ACTIVE

Heavy Buying Kept in Check by Pending Court Decisions, Extra Session of Congress and Mexican Revolt.

LONDON IRREGULAR

Irregularity of price movements at the opening of the New York market this morning was followed by a firmer tone. Business was considerably more active than it was on Saturday, and traders entertained the hope that transactions would be of fair volume for the day. Atchison advanced a point and Canadian Pacific sold off a point during the first sales. Steel showed a tendency to advance and this lent a more confident feeling to the market. Norfolk & Western was strong.

The uncertain elements, including the pending court decisions, Mexican troubles and the approaching extra session of Congress tended to check heavy speculation on the buying side.

Calumet & Hecla sold ex-dividend \$6 on the local exchange at 498 at the opening and then receded on small lots to 494 during the first few minutes.

Steel opened up 1% in New York at 764, and sold well above 77. New York Central opened off 1%, receded 1% and then rose a point. Pennsylvania opened unchanged at 125 1/2, receded to 105 1/2 and then improved about a point. Southern Pacific opened up 1% at 115 1/4, dopped the fraction and then advanced to 116 before midday. Union Pacific made a similar advance. Norfolk & Western was up 1/2 at the opening at 105 1/2 and improved a good fraction. Pittsburgh Coal preferred opened at 74 and the next sale was at 75.

Atchison opened up 1% at 106 1/2 and advanced nearly a point further before midday. Canadian Pacific opened off 1% at 214% and after receding a small fraction advanced moderately.

Tamarack on the local exchange opened at 42 and went to 44 during the forenoon. Lake Copper was fairly steady around 34 1/4 and 35.

LONDON—In the final dealings today the securities markets were irregular. Domestic issues finished weaker notwithstanding the placing of \$2,400,000 treasury bills at 1% per cent. Foreigners left off heavy on the Mexican situation and mines were reactionary.

In Americans a rally was in progress on the curb. De Beers shaded 1-16 to 18 5-16. Rio Tinto lost 1/2 at 67 1/2.

Paris bourse closed weak. Berlin quiet.

SALE OF SILVER MINE ANNOUNCED

TUCSON, Ariz.—An agreement has been reached between the Liberty Silver Mining Company and the Roosevelt Reduction Company of New York, whereby the latter company takes over the operation of the Liberty Mining Company property, comprising 24 silver claims in the Ariavida district, 65 miles south of Tucson.

The new company, which is capitalized at \$3,000,000, has given 1,400,000 shares of stock to the old company and 600,000 to H. M. Whitbeck, who effected the organization.

Extensive development work is to be commenced on the property next June, and \$1,000,000 is to be used for that purpose.

The officers of the new company are T. J. Cowan, vice president and acting president, C. B. Whitwell, secretary, and H. M. Whitbeck, treasurer. All are New York men.

BRITISH WHEAT CONSUMPTION.

LONDON—Of consumption of wheat and wheat flour, equivalent of grain, in the United Kingdom during 1910-34, 400,000 imperial quarters—6,700,000 quarters represents home production of the year (less domestic exports), 12,200,000 quarters, net imports of wheat and flour from British possessions, and 15,500,000 net imports from foreign countries.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged; London bents unchanged March and April 10s. 3/4d.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICTORIA. Fair tonight and Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; temperature in change.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

8 a. m. 42° 12 noon 44° 46°

2 p. m. Average temperature yesterday, 33 23-24.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 36° 38° 40° 41° 40° 41°

New York 48° 48° 48° 48° 48° 48°

Washington 44° 44° 44° 44° 44° 44°

Jacksonville 46° 46° 46° 46° 46° 46°

New Orleans 48° 48° 48° 48° 48° 48°

San Francisco 54° 54° 54° 54° 54° 54°

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.

Sun rises 5:49 High water, 11:32 a. m., 11:33 p. m.

Sun sets 8:49 8:49 8:49 8:49 8:49 8:49

Length of day, 11:49

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Amalgamated 62 1/2 63 1/2 62 1/2 63

Am. Air Chemical 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2

Am. Can. 81 81 81 81

Am. Can. Foundry 52 1/2 53 52 1/2 53

Am. Cotton Oil 60 60 59 1/2 60

Am. Yes. 22 23 23 23

Am. Locomotive 38 38 38 38

Am. Piping 74 75 74 75

Am. Tel. & Tel. 144 144 144 144

Am. Woods 33 34 33 34

Atchison 106 106 106 107

At. Coast Line 120 120 120 120

Balt. & Ohio 103 103 103 103

Bethlehem Steel 31 32 31 32

Brooklyn Transit 61 61 61 61

Canadian Pacific 76 76 75 75

Central Leather 214 214 214 214

Central Leather 99 99 99 99

Ches. & Ohio 81 82 81 82

Chi. & West. 44 44 44 44

Conc. Gas 140 140 140 140

Con. Products 14 14 14 14

Denver 70 70 70 70

Erie 28 28 28 28

Gen. Chemical 127 125 127 125

Gen. Electric 149 149 149 149

Gl. Northern 124 124 124 124

Goldfield 6 6 6 6

Harvester 115 115 115 115

Inter. Mfr. 124 124 124

Int. Paper 48 48 48 48

Iowa Central 16 16 16 16

Iowa Central 31 31 31 31

Kansas & Texas 32 32 32 32

Laclede Gas 110 110 110 111

Lehigh Valley 171 172 171 171

Mackay Cos. 76 76 75 75

Min. St. L. 25 25 25 25

Minn. & St. L. 35 35 35 35

M. & P. & St. M. 146 147 146 147

Missouri Pacific 155 155 155 155

N. R. of Mex. 55 56 55 55

N. R. of Mex. 105 105 105 105

Norfolk & Western 105 105 105 105

Nor. & Western 70 70 70 70

North American 70 70 70 70

Northwestern 121 122 121 121

Ontario & Western 142 142 142 142

Pacific Mail 41 41 41 41

Pacific T. & T. 53 53 53 53

Pennsylvania 125 126 125 125

Pittsburg Coal 74 75 74 75

Pressed Steel 32 32 32 32

Pullman 159 159 159 159

Reading 154 154 154 154

Republic Steel 32 32 31 32

Rock Island 29 29 29 29

Sloss-Shef. & L. 52 52 52 52

Southern Pacific 115 116 115 116

Southern Rail. 26 26 26 26

South. & S. F. 1st. 62 62 63 63

S. L. & S. F. 2d. 41 41 41

St. Paul 120 120 120 120

Tennessee Copper 37 37 37 37

Texas Company 135 135 135 135

Toledo Rys. & L. 7 7 7 7

Toledo, St. L. & W. 105 105 105

Un Dry Goods 105 105 105

Union Pacific 172 173 172 173

Union Pacific 91 91 91 91

Utah Copper 44 44 44 44

U. S. Rubber 1st. 112 112 112

U. S. Steel 76 76 76 76

U. S. Steel 118 118 118 118

Va-Caro Chemical. 66 66 66 66

Va. Iron. & C. 54 54 54 54

Wabash 17 17 17 17

Wabash 37 37 37 37

Western Maryland 50 50 50 50

Wheeling & L. E. 5 5 5 5

Wisconsin Central 65 65 66 65

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS.

Open. High. Low. Last.

Am Smelting Cos. 103 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2

Am. T. & T. 107 1/4 107 1/4 107 1/4 107 1/4

Atchison Cos. 4 4 4 4

General Electric 55 55 55 55

General Electric 96 96 96 96

Great Western 4 4 4 4

Inter. Mfr. 4 4 4 4

Japan 4 4 4 4

Lake Shore & 1931 93 93 93 93

Missouri Pacific 93 94 94 94

N. Y. F. 95 95 95 95

N. Y. City 4 4 4 4

N. Y. City

Latest Market Reports

Produce Quotations

Shipping

SHIPPING NEWS

A cargo valued at nearly \$1,000,000 is being discharged today from the British steamer Burbo Bank, Captain Kerr, at National docks, East Boston, where the vessel berthed Sunday from Buenos Aires. Included in the freight were 300 quebracho logs, said to be the first brought to this country, also hides, tallow and different South American products.

A cargo of china clay, mostly in bulk, is being removed today from the British steamer Gloriana, Captain Davies, which reached port from Fowey, Eng., Sunday, nine days late. Severe conditions at sea were reported.

Included in the large fleet of fishing vessels discharging fish at T. wharf today are: The Evelyn L. Thompson 55,000 pounds, Georgia 57,000, Georgia 57,000, Cynthia 85,000, str. Foss 38,000, Onato 70,000, Romance 83,000, Harmony 55,000, Lizzie M. Stanley 82,000, Vanessa 79,000, Moanana 78,000, Robert & Arthur 40,000, George H. Lubee 12,500, Elva L. Spurling 14,700, Gladys & Nellie 21,000, Buena 12,500, Walter P. Gouart 23,000, For J. Sears 51,000, Emily Sears 12,500, Rose Standish 15,200, Nokomis 92,000, Mary Emerson 800, N. A. Rowe 800, Mabel Leavitt 1600, Lillian 9,000, Georgiana 2700, and Priscilla 16,000.

Fish was plentiful at T. wharf today, and dealers paid lower prices, steak cod selling for \$5.50@7.25 per hundredweight, market cod \$3.25@3.75, haddock \$2.75@4.75, pollock \$3.50, large hake \$6.75, medium hake \$4.75, and cusk \$3.50.

Wireless reports from the White Star liner Romana, Captain David, on the way here from Naples, Palermo and the Azores, gave her position as 674 miles east of Boston light at noon Sunday. She is expected to reach her dock at Charlestown about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning with 15 saloon, 167 second cabin and 1169 steerage passengers.

According to wireless reports from the Leyland liner Winifredian, Captain Shepherd, on the way here from Liverpool with 39 cabin passengers, the vessel should reach port Wednesday morning, as she was 200 miles southeast of Cape Race at 6:20 p. m. Sunday.

PORt OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Str Kabinga (Br), Greggans, Calcutta Jan. 12, Colombo Feb. 1, inde to A C Lombard's Sons.

Str San Jose (Br), Davidson, Port Antonio, Port Limon, 8 days. 30,000 stems bananas, 500 bags coconuts for United Fruit Co, 37 pkgs tools for Dietz Painting Co, 3 passengers.

Str Admiral Dewey, O'Neill, Port Morant, Jan. 6 days, 20,400 stems bananas, 107 bags coconuts, 8 puncheons lime juice for United Fruit Co.

Str City of Macon, Diehl, Savannah, mdsae and passengers to L. Wildes.

Str Transportation, Hersey, Balt, 6363 tons coal.

Str Coastwise, Crowley, Balt, 6373 tons coal.

Str Cambrian (Br) Gardner, London, March 1, to Leyland line.

Str Prescott Palmer, Carlisle, Balt, coal.

Tug I J. Merritt, Snow, N. Y. towg floating derrick commander, and wrecking lighter Seymour.

Wrecking tug Tascu.

Tug Prudence, Chandler, New Bedford.

Str John J. Hanson, Hardy, Mayaguez, P. R. via New York, 3305 barrels molasses for Boston Molasses Company, vessel to Crowell & Thurlow.

Str M. D. Creasy, Johnstone, Phila, coal.

Str Norman Harvey, Hoboken for Belfast.

Sunday—United States revenue cutter Gresham, U.S. Revenue.

Strs Burbo Bank (Br), Kerr, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Port of Spain and San Juan; Gloriana (Br), Davies, Fowey, Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.; Howard, Chase, Norfolk; Indian, Hillary, Phila; Everett, Abbott, Balt; H. M. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

Tugs, Wyoming, Clark, Perth Amboy, towg bgs Buck Mountain and Bristol; Cheektowaga, Herbert, Newport, R. I.; Gettysburg, Minford, Phila, towg bgs Bothayres, Richardson and Molino; International, McGoldrick, Phila, towg bgs Barry, Marion and Robeson; Cuba, Bartlett, Norfolk, towg bgs Havana and Wintrop, Gwalia, Morse, Newport News, towg bgs Cassie, Scranton, Brophy, Hoboken, towg bgs Shickshinny and Pohatcong; F O. Hersey, Baker, Lynn; Conestoga, Olsen, towg bgs Poopocan, from Gloucester.

Schrs. Coronation (Br), Thib, St. Johns, N. F. via Gloucester; Herman F Kimball, Barbour, Rockport, Me; Morris and Cliff, Pierson, Rockport, Me; Ned P. Walker, Nutter, Rockport, Me; William Keene Hathaway, Red Beach, Me. Sailed.

Str Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; tug Judd towg by Hattie, Lynn; tug F. C. Hersey, towg by Harry; do str. Howard, Balt, via Norfolk and Newport News; James S. Whitney, N. Y.

Cutter Graham, on cruise.

Sunday—U. S. cruiser Des Moines, Tompkinsville, S. I. Tugs International, Phila, towg three bgs; Conestoga, towg by Thomaston, Danversport; F. C. Hersey, Lynn, towg by Tipton; Western, Gattenberg, towg bgs Ellenville, Pilgrim and David Wallace; Irvington, Perth Amboy, towg bgs Bee, Bravo and Baltic;

Wyoming, Vineyard Haven, towg bgs Black-Tom, Black Bird and Baffie, for Perth Amboy. Sch. Able and Eva Hooper, St. John, N. B.

NOTES.

Schr. Preseot Palmer, from Baltimore this morning, brought 422 tons coal.

Norwegian str Byland brought 25,020 bags sugar for Sugar Refining Company.

Str Boston (Br), from Yarmouth, N. S., brought 150 passengers.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK—Arrd. str. Minnewaska, London and Southampton; Proteus, New Orleans; El Mundo, Galveston; Dakota, Baltimore; Boomburg, Manzanillo; Joe J. Cuneo, Port Antonio; Alleghany, Cienfuegos; Senator, Kingston; Carolina, San Juan; P. R.; Winyah, Jacksonville; Byrnes, Calibar; Florida, Havana; Tucarao, Bombay via Bermuda; Antonio Lopez, Cadiz; Panama, Colon; Ligonier, Port Arthur and Jacksonville; Manhattans, Antwerp; Sunga, Cebu and Manila via Boston; New York city, Bristol and Swansea.

MARINE NOTES.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The government steamer Stanley has been disabled by the breaking of her tail shaft.

DIVIDENDS

The Homestake Mining Company declared the customary monthly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable March 25.

Sulzberger & Sons Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1.

The Boston Belting Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada declared regular semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent on guaranteed stock and 2 1/2 per cent on first and second preferred stocks.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company dividend was declared at the usual time, pending the consolidation proceeding and the hearing on the order to show cause in the Hyams suit. It is a part of the proposed consolidation agreement, however, that when finally put into effect it shall take effect as between the consolidating companies and their stockholders as of March 15—and that if any of the companies pay any dividends pending final action, there shall be paid to stockholders of each of the companies at the time of the delivery to them of their certificates of stock in the consolidated corporation such sums of money as will equalize payments to all.

CALUMET & HECLA REDUCES PRICES

Calumet & Hecla has reduced its price from 12 1/2 cents to 12 1/2 cents, at which level it has booked substantial sales for forward deliveries.¹ This action brings the price of the best "Lake" down to the United Metals level for electrolytic, although none of the latter can be sold at this figure with competitors making concessions.

Sales of electrolytic have been made during the past week at 12 1/2 and 12 1/2 cents, 30 days, both foreign and domestic buyers participating, but the most encouraging feature has been the increasing demand from home sources at 12 1/2 cents.

SALE OF PUGET SOUND BONDS

Of the \$25,000,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds guaranteed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, recently placed, a large part has already been sold by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank of New York. They are now offering the remainder at 95¢ and interest. The bonds are offered for sale in Boston by Kidder, Peabody & Co. Payment for bonds purchased under the present offer must be made on March 25 and the right is reserved to require a deposit of \$50 per bond.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

An increase in the reserve excess amounting to \$292,571 was shown in the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks. The excess plus reserve agents decreased \$1,644,420. The statement in detail follows:

Decrease

Loans 321,624,000 *\$243,000

Circulation 7,784,000 *15,000

Deposits 181,322,000 1,712,000

St. deposits 59,401,000 2,054,000

Reserve agents 37,320,000 1,583,000

Exchange clearings 12,912,000 1,700,000

Due from banks 22,000,000 900,000

Postage, 1 cent fund... 460,000

Legal tenders 5,000,000 161,000

Spec. 23,051,000 518,000

Reserve excess 1,644,420

Excess of reserves last year in Boston, \$725,000; reserve agents, \$8,742,000.

ST. LOUIS DISBURSEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS—Quarterly dividends and interest on securities listed with the St. Louis stock exchange will aggregate \$3,964,232.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

TRANSPACIFIC SAILINGS.

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

Kronprins Wilhelm, for Bremen

Metres, for Mediterranean ports

Neptun, for Bremen

Ocean II, for Copenhagen

Vestergaard, for Havre

Kalmar Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg

Prinses Irene, for New York

Prinses Wilhelmina, for New York

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

IRELAND WILL HAVE HIGHWAY AROUND THE ENTIRE ISLAND

Fifteen Hundred Miles of Roadway to Be Built or Improved—Five Trunk Roads From Dublin.

ACCESS TO SCENERY TO GO UNDER RIVER

(Special to The Monitor.) DUBLIN—The road improvement scheme, which has grown out of the finance bill of last year, has now been made public in Ireland. Provision is made for the remaking or improvement of 1500 miles of road. There will be a highway all round the island, giving access to the coast, and to some of the most beautiful scenery in this country, in addition to which there will be five grand trunk roads starting from Dublin and spreading fan-like through the inland counties.

Each mile of road will, it is estimated, cost \$2000. The road board will make a grant of from a half to three quarters of the total cost of the improvements to the county councils of each of the 29 counties through which these roads will pass.

Cork and Sligo have already, it is said, come to an agreement with the board and will therefore be the first to benefit, and the work will be continued in each county as it accepts the conditions, such as steam rolling, laid down. The proportion of the fund to be spent in Ireland amounts to \$750,000 and is derived from the taxes on automobiles, petrol, etc.

AUSTRIAN WOMEN ASKING PARLIAMENT FOR RIGHT TO VOTE

(Special to The Monitor.) VIENNA—There is, in Austria, a law forbidding women from attending political meetings or even belonging to societies with political objects, so that the position of the "frauenechtlerinnen," or supporters of women's rights, is not so favorable as in many other countries. Recently a deputation of the local Women's Rights League called upon the leaders of the various political parties in the Austrian Parliament with the object of enlisting their sympathies and inducing them to do their best to alter the existing law with respect to women. They pointed out, in a petition, that municipal and parliamentary votes had been accorded to women in many countries, maintaining that it was necessary for Austrian women to prepare themselves for similar responsibilities by taking a more active part in the political life than they had been enabled to do in the past.

The deputation was well received by all, and many hoped that, in view of the revision of the Austrian law of associations in the near future, those leaders who expressed themselves as being in accord with the opinions expressed by the deputation would prove their sincerity by bringing about an alteration in the law.

SHANGHAI CHINESE ASK PARLIAMENT

SHANGHAI—A meeting of 100 Chinese merchants, called together by an appeal in the local press, was held here on Sunday.

After patriotic speeches, some of them delivered by women, a committee was appointed to draft telegrams to the national and provincial assemblies urging united action in order to obtain the immediate summoning of the Chinese Parliament, which would question the Wai-Wu-Pu upon its surrender to the unreasonable demands of foreign countries.

It was further proposed that associations be formed in each province to draw up correct maps to advise the provincial assemblies on questions of frontier delimitation.

PROPOSE A NEW PARTY FOR CUBA

HAVANA—Within a short time the conservatives will hold a convention to adopt a platform. It is probable that they will favor a change from a popular to a parliamentary form of government. They will advocate the election of a President by the Congress for a term of seven years, as is the custom in France.

It is likely that the name of the party will be changed to that of Republican.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN AMOY. AMOY—A company composed of Chinese has been organized to equip and maintain an electric lighting plant for Amoy.

BRITISH COMPANY SECURES CONTRACT FOR LONG CONDUIT

EXTENSION OF COLLEGE IS AGREED TO

Court of Common Council Sanctions Scheme Adopted by Committee for Remodeling of Ancient Building.

IS STONE EDIFICE

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—A scheme for the rebuilding and extension of Gresham College has been put forward by the Gresham committee and agreed to by the court of common council. The cost of the work is to be divided between the Mercers' Company and the corporation who are joint trustees for the Gresham Trust.

The foundation of Gresham College dates back to the reign of Elizabeth, when Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, decreed that his beautiful mansion in Bishopsgate street together with the rents from the Royal Exchange should be vested in the corporation and the Mercers' Company for the purpose of founding a college.

Sir Thomas Gresham's house was one

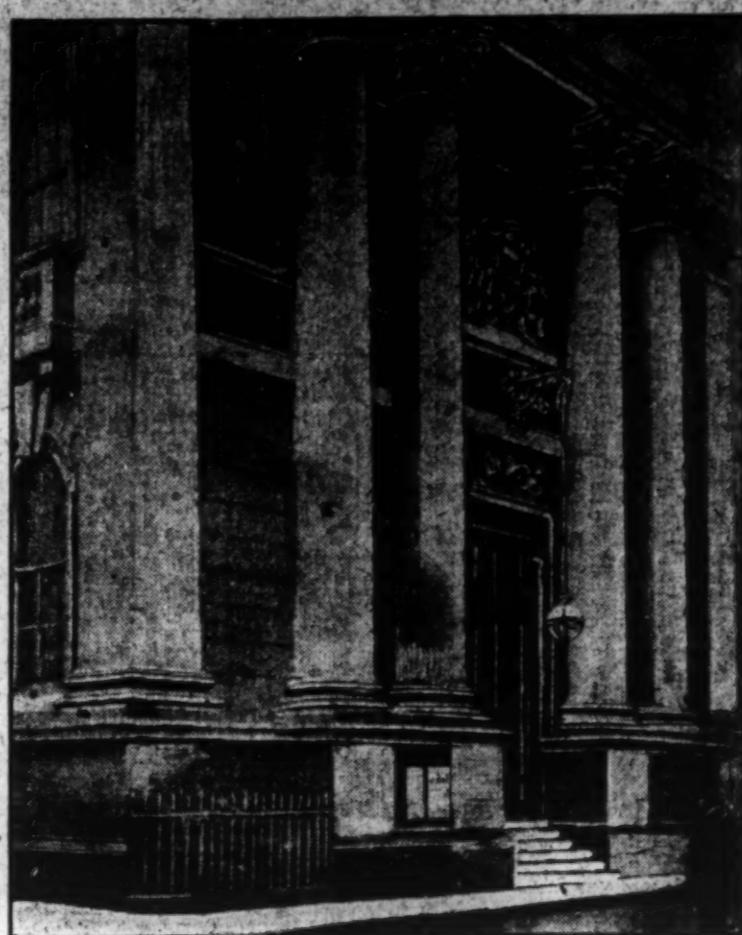
of the glories of Old Bishopsgate. It was built in 1563, and consisted of a square court surrounded by a covered piazza with spacious offices adjoining. The gardens in which it stood reached from Bishopsgate street to Broad street.

When the college was first opened the staff consisted of seven professors who lectured one day a week in succession on divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, law, physics and rhetoric. The library of the college was augmented by the munificence of a certain Duke of Norfolk who presented 2000 volumes from his family library in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The Gresham College lectures were commenced in 1597, and it is interesting to find that the Royal Society, which was incorporated by Charles II, in 1663, originated from the meetings of the learned men who attended these lectures.

The Royal Society afterwards removed to Arundel house in the Strand, and

Gresham College was pulled down in



(Photo copyright by the Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)

Present Gresham College in Basinghall street, which is to be rebuilt and extended.

1768, the lectures being read in a room over the Royal Exchange.

The present college was erected in Basinghall street at the back of the Guildhall, and the first lecture was read there Nov. 2, 1843. The building, which cost upwards of £7000, is a stone edifice in the enriched Roman style, and has a Corinthian entrance portico. The lectures, which have been read regularly

from the foundation down to the present day, are delivered free and are open to the public. The trust is in the hands of a joint committee of 12 members each from the corporation and from the Mercer's company. The income has now increased to £22,000 a year, which leaves a balance of about £7000 each to the corporation and the company, after all the college expenses are paid.

Political Intrigue Caused Cabinet's Downfall

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

PARIS—The resignation of M. Briand comes at a most inopportune moment, having regard to the present unsettled conditions of Europe, which would urgently demand a consolidation of national strength on the part of France. As a man of honor, however, holding perfectly defined views as to the needs of his country, it is doubtful if even his severest critics can condemn him on this occasion for the course he has taken.

His letter addressed to the President of the republic in which he tenders the resignation of himself and his colleagues clearly sets forth the present situation,

stating in effect that the Republican majority, which supported the cabinet

from the day it was constituted, had since weakened and has now split up into two factions; that it was only through the unity of the Republican party that the ministry would have been able to achieve positive results for its policy of social progress, order and security as indicated in the various bills already submitted to the consideration of Parliament.

He had appealed some time ago to all members of the Republican party to support the government in its policy of moderation in the administration of

all questions, arising out of the law of

separation of church and state, and to

allow a non-sectarian policy that should

be reasonable and tolerant of all religious beliefs, giving in fact strictly equal justice to all.

His appeal, however, had produced an effect upon a certain section of the party quite contrary to what he had hoped, and the opposition raised had made it quite impossible to carry out the ministerial program of political, financial and social reform.

M. Briand went on to say that he and his colleagues did not fear the fight;

but a struggle that might prove barren

of useful results for the country, one in short, devoted merely to preserving by means of intrigue and ambush, or

even by dint of meagre bargaining,

a precarious and impotent existence—such a struggle was him altogether repellant.

Considerations of another character had shown them where their duty lay.

Up to the present the policy of

the cabinet had emerged victorious from

all encounters, but it was now in peril.

Another ministry with a new chief

might be able to restore the necessary

unity among Republicans and with the help of a strengthened majority carry

on the work to which they had devoted

themselves.

M. Fallières at the meeting held at

the Elysee urged the premier to remain

in office, pointing out that he had not

been defeated, but that in spite of all

opposition he had a clear Republican

majority, but M. Briand remained inflexible.

The premier has been in office just one

year and seven months, his second cabinet being formed in November last.

He has offered the country more, perhaps in

the way of a definite and constructive

policy than anything that has been ad-

vanced in French politics for many years.

Instead of the usual platitudes and poli-

cy of conciliation at any price, involving

feudalism on the one hand, or vio-

lent measures on the other, either of

which are a menace to public order, M.

Briand offered a policy of such definite

social reform as the growing spirit of

lawlessness in France absolutely necessitated, which policy was not only accepted by the entire Republican party, but actually approved by the country, as was shown in the results of the last elections.

M. Briand urged that the separation of church and state having been effected, all Frenchmen should unite in such a national policy as was calculated to restore harmony at home and to raise the prestige of France abroad, and in purity of this sprang the premier's policy of appeasement ("apaisement"), which is virtually the cessation of religious strife by the substitution of a spirit of toleration. This policy has been a fundamental plank of the ministerial program.

M. Briand will be best remembered, however, for his masterly methods in suppressing the great railway strike; one might call it the social revolution of October last, and for the legislature proposed by his ministry for the reform of the social conditions so markedly disclosed in connection with this strike. The most important of these bills were for the regulation of existing social disorder, such as providing for compulsory arbitration in all labor disputes in the public services; for the suppression of acts of wilful damage by workmen (anti-Sabotage bill); and for protecting the permanent way.

The present political situation means that a section of the Republican party has listened to the seductive offers and to the influence of intrigue in high quarters with the result that they have voted with a group consisting of the Radical Socialists, the Anti-Clerical or Comptists, and others of very advanced ideas in the chamber.

The opposition to the ministry has been engineered in a very subtle and ingenious manner, systematic effort being made in every direction to harass and weaken the government as to reduce its legislation to the desired feeble and impotent. Commencing with the budget they carried the same tactics into all the committees and the crisis was reached when M. Malvy, a comparatively unknown deputy, surprised the government by attacking them for their refusal to put into force the laws affecting congregations, and openly demanded that the government should at once apply the full force of these laws, alleging that at the present it actually contravened at its evasion with the result that France was honeycombed by organizations controlled by the Jesuits, who absolutely defied the law. M. Malvy went on to state that over 14,000 of the elementary schools, so controlled prior to 1903 and which had subsequently been closed in consequence of the separation law, had latterly been illegally reopened by the same men flagrantly using the same influences, the only chance being that the ecclesiastical dress had been changed for that of the civilian.

The vote of confidence in the government was only carried by 16 votes. As it was known that this was to be followed by deliberately organized attacks of a similar character extending to almost every matter that was to be brought before the Chamber, M. Briand called a halt. He refused to be coerced or to prostitute his convictions of the needs of France to the demands of a

group of office seekers. His resignation may open the eyes of the Republican party throughout France to the danger it is met with in a way that perhaps nothing else could have done. It is thought that the members of the Republican party in the Chamber who failed at the last moment to support M. Briand are themselves now sorely repentant for their disloyalty and are beginning to realize that they have rushed into something they never intended.

The President of the republic is now seeking for some one to form a new ministry and the situation is really complex. The Briand program of legislation still stands approved by the Republican party and by the country at large, but this program cannot be carried out while the split in the party exists. The question is, can this breach be healed as to permit the forming of some ministry to carry out the program approved by the country? If not, it will be a fight between the nominees of the Anti-Clerical party on the one side and the advanced socialists and trade unionists on the other, either of whose policy would be entirely in opposition to the feeling of the majority of the country.

The situation is the more difficult inasmuch as it is felt that France needs especially at the moment a union of all parties which alone will enable her to support the triple entente according to implied agreements.

The conditions of Europe were, never

more delicate than at this moment, and a policy which is dictated by religious

and social controversies, such as is now threatened in France, would produce such intense weakness as might reasonably entitle the other members of the triple entente to be more than anxious as to the results.

Every one is asking who is going to follow M. Pichon, or if all his successful

laborers for France are to be lost? The ministerial crisis is recognized as one

of momentous importance to the whole of Europe.

(Since the above was mailed Mons.

Antoine Monis has formed a new cabinet

of which he is the premier and minister of the interior.)

GERMAN SOCIALIST VOTE INCREASING

BERLIN—As evidence of the determination of the Socialists of South Germany to follow the opportunist tactics of Bernstein and to seek new allies in future alignment when voting, the recent election in Kempton is important.

The recent poll gave no majority to either of the three candidates; but the Socialist vote doubled, and it is now announced that in the coming election the nearly 4000 Socialist votes will be cast for the National Liberal candidate, rather than for the Clerical candidate, with whom, prior to the recent election, the Socialists have been affiliated.

Taken in connection with recent similar indications of revolt against the Conservative-Agrarian combination, this action is understood to promise a striking increase of the Left and Extreme Left in the next Reichstag.

ELECTRICAL COMMISSION MEETS IN TURIN NEXT FALL

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Next autumn a large meeting of the international electrochemical commission is to be held at Turin, Italy, which is certain to prove even more successful than the previous ones, so far as the relations between the various sections of the commission. Moreover, the generous support which this movement is meeting with everywhere, and the eminently cordial manner in which the delegates are conducting their deliberations, with that spirit of concession and readiness to give way on matters of detail, augur well for the future.

It may truly be said that all progress is due to that ceaseless effort to improve human conditions in which the whole world is engaged. Although we can scarcely lay claim to being much in advance of the ancients as regards philosophy and art, yet the conditions of life experienced nowadays are, with question, vastly superior to those enjoyed even 100 years ago.

This is largely due to improved means of communication, brought about by engineers of various nations, who, having set before themselves only the highest ideals, have striven, and have successfully overcome apparent obstacles which seemed to prevent man from exercising dominion over material conditions.

Thus engineering wonders are being continually unfolded and they, in their turn, are exercising a profound influence on the world at large. Barriers are being silently broken down, with the result that a better understanding, and, more important still, mutual appreciation is springing up between the various nationalities of the civilized world. Industry is, in fact, educating us all, and in its proper sphere, helping to bring to light the brotherhood of man.

Indeed, so much has commerce increased by reason of better communications that manufacturers are able now to seek markets in all parts of the globe. Moreover, international exhibitions and congresses provide means whereby progress is indicated, problems are discussed and views are exchanged, to the undoubted benefit of all concerned. Last year, for instance, over 300 international congresses were held at Brussels, and among them was one in connection with the electrical industry, of which little was heard, though the work accomplished appears to have been both sound and progressive.

As every one knows, electrical mach-

inery has become so essential a part of any engineering project, that international agreement as to the terms employed, electrical esperanto, as it might be called, is of world-wide importance.

When once the basis for testing electrical machinery is agreed upon generally, it will greatly assist in the development of international trade. The scientific foundation of the industry, as A. J. Balfour once said, is common to the whole world, yet the actual terminology employed has different meanings in different languages. Now, the physical tests which determine the power developed by an electric motor should be identical in all countries; and when this is so, much

THE HOME FORUM

THE WORD OF GOD

ANY people have read the Bible from early years but have failed to find any practical help in its pages. It has been to them merely the history of a by-gone nation, the poetry of an eastern people, the story of a wondrous life, or a collection of precepts far too pure and undeviating for a workaday world. It seems strange when we read in the Bible and see about us every day the proofs of the power of God's words that any could be indifferent and sometimes even antagonistic to its teachings. Yet so engrossed have mortals become in material affairs that frequently little time or thought is given to the things of Spirit. To be sure there have been those in all ages to whom the Bible has been something more than history and poetry, to whom, though perhaps dimly understood, it has been the very word of God, and through their loyal adherence to what they have understood of this word they have prepared the way for the fuller revelation which comes through Christian Science. But it is undoubtedly true that lack of spiritual discernment has hidden the deeper meanings of the scriptures for many and made it a sealed book to others.

Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, that "the divine Science taught in the original language of the Bible came through inspiration, and needs inspiration to be understood" (p. 319). It has usually been supposed that inspiration has been given to but a few, but here we learn that all may be, yes, must be, inspired in order to understand the word of God. We learn, too, in Science and Health how we may find this inspiration, for we are told in another chapter (p. 454) that "Love inspires, illuminates, designates, and leads the way." It is more of the love which thinketh no evil that we need to open our understanding. It was the spirit of love which was given to Jesus without measure which revealed to him the meaning of the scriptures and caused him even as a child to manifest a wisdom which astonished the teachers of the law. In later years it was this same spirit of love which taught him how to apply the word of God to the needs of his fellow men. He declared with the utmost conviction of the divine source of his teaching.

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Skating is said to have become popu-

"The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life," and "Heaven and earth shall pass away but my words shall not pass away." And then he gave practical evidence of the truth of these statements by healing the sick and sinful and raising the dead by the spoken word.

This word of God has lost none of its power, but is as available now as in the time when voiced by prophets and apostles. On every hand we see proofs of its potency to heal and save when all material means have failed, and unless we are much blinded by prejudice we cannot help but realize that this is the very hand of God. But prejudice cannot long endure when the thought of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is growing up in the hearts of men. The Christian Scientist knows that it is through no power of his own that the works of Jesus are being repeated in this age. He has learned full well the weakness of the carnal mind and realizes that in the divine Mind alone are deliverance and safety to be found. But he realizes, too, that in spite of mortal imperfections the real man is made in the image and likeness of God to have dominion over every adverse condition whether mental or physical, and that knowledge gives him the strength to overcome the belief of evil for himself and others.

When we have enough of the Christ love in our hearts evil will be found to be a nonentity, unreal and powerless. It is because love is the destroyer of evil that the adversary makes its efforts to entangle us with thoughts the opposite of love, thoughts of fear, of resentment, of quarrelsome and discontent, for these will surely drive out all love. But when we learn to look at this adversary as merely a false belief, the liar and father of lies, we see these wrong thoughts no longer as part of ourselves and others but as the common enemy to be overcome.

It seems to be the first instinct of most of us to lay the blame for whatever goes wrong in our lives on others. Then as we have our eyes opened to our own failings we may go to the opposite extreme and take all the condemnation on ourselves. Either course is harmful, the first because it harbors hatred and revenge and puts a stumbling-block in the way of others; the second because it breeds discouragement, blights useful effort, and if persisted in makes one all too "convenient scapegoat" for evil. The remedy lies in taking the whole matter out of the realm of personality and keeping in thought only God and His idea.

Paul recognized all untoward circumstances as merely efforts of evil to separate him from the love of God, and after enumerating a list of afflictions such as Christians of today are seldom called upon to meet he ends with the triumphant assertion, "In all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us. For we are persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God which in Christ Jesus our Lord." Such triumphant faith is the rightful heritage of all of God's children, and is a present possibility for each one of us. The way of escape from evil has been provided, the door to the kingdom of heaven has been opened and it only remains for each one of us to make practical use of the guide books, the Bible and its correlative, Science and Health, in order to enter into the joy of our Lord.

"All's-Well"

If ever I had a coat of arms, my motto would be, "All's well, since all grows better." My theory is that there is nothing in the world that is not improving, and there is no limit to the ascent of man. I would not say that ultimately there will not be perfection here in this life upon earth. The longer I live the more I am brought into contact with men and women of such angelic natures that . . . I want to do my part of the work of reform and follow their example, even though at a great distance.—Andrew Carnegie.

A Fabulous Well

The scene in the Potrero del Llano district, a few miles above here, where the biggest oil well in the world has been active since Jan. 3, 1911, is impressive. Imagine a solid column of oil shooting to a height of more than 450 feet from a hole in the earth, with mist of minute globules carried by the wind for more than 10 miles settling down upon the vegetation and forming pools of oil within that radius; then a great lake of the fluid four miles long by three miles wide and formed by means of an earthen dam hastily thrown across a natural reservoir, and at the lowest depression of the bank of this lake a channel several feet wide leading into the Tuxpan river, through which the overflow of oil from the wonderful geyser is constantly going to waste.—Tuxpan (Mex.) Dispatch.

Skaters and Runners

It is interesting to compare the speed of skaters with that of runners. At some distances they are faster than the fliers on the cinder path, but in others they are slower. Skaters do not get as good a start as runners, but when once under way they move faster. The American running record for 50 yards is 5.2-5s.; for skating 6s. For 100 yards the American record on the cinders is 9.5-5s.; on the ice 9.4-5s. After that the skaters are under full sail and forge ahead. The American running mark for a quarter of a mile is 21.1-5s. on a straightaway track, but Leroy A. See, the skater, has covered the distance in 19.4-5s. The record for a mile is 4m. 21.2-5s. on the path and 2m. 36s. on the ice. At five miles the skater is nearly twice as fast as his rival.

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ORIGINAL PEN

First form was the Chinese hair brush and it is still in use.

ANY large city of this country in the same block, possibly in the same building, can be found in use today the first type of pen and the latest. A fine hair brush was the first instrument used for writing purposes. The Chinese laundryman of today marks his tickets and keeps his accounts with a camel's hair pen dipped in ink. Next door probably is a white merchant who uses the best make of steel pen.

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A Famous Hymn

The famous missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," which is proposed to eliminate from the American Episcopalian hymn book on the ground that the sentiments expressed by the author are now superannuated, was written in 1819 at Wrexham. The author, Reginald Heber, was staying with his father-in-law, Dr. Shipley, rector of Wrexham, at the time. Dr. Shipley had to preach a sermon in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts on a certain Sunday. The day before, Heber, Dr. Shipley, and a few friends were sitting in the library of the vicarage when the vicar asked his son-in-law to write something for him to sing in the morning—something appropriate to the subject of foreign missions. Fifteen minutes later Heber read aloud to the surprised and admiring group the verses of the now celebrated hymn. Particular exception is now taken by the Americans to the affirmation that "Every prospect pleases, and only man is vile," and a reference to Heber's biography shows that the latter half of the phrase is a hasty generalization, founded on a single instance. A Cingalese hotel keeper presented the great missionary bishop with an exorbitant bill, and that was how he came to the conclusion that man was vile.

Rounded Genius of Leonardo

THE serene assurance of Leonardo da Vinci, explicit in his words and implicit in his work, of the fundamental harmony of art and science is so characteristic of the man that we almost resent a reference to his "versatility." Versatile he was in effect, but only as the visible peaks of a submerged reef are apparently disconnected. Behind and below Leonardo's manifold activities was the one purpose of expressing the whole content of his consciousness; all that he knew or could learn of the world visible and invisible in which he lived, in terms of art. There is no indication in any of his writings that he kept his interests and powers in water-tight compartments; he was painter, architect, engineer, poet, botanist, or what not "all the time" as the Americans would say. And the faculty that enabled him to combine these various occupations with no sense of anomaly, the faculty, indeed, that made

them instruments of one and the same purpose, was that of imagination.

The preeminence of imagination in Leonardo is implied in the remark of Francis I. recorded by Benvenuto Cellini: "He did not believe that any other man had come into the world who had attained so great knowledge as Leonardo, and that not only as sculptor, painter and architect, for beyond that he was a profound philosopher." The analogy between Leonardo and Goethe is indicated by McCurdy in a critical volume reprinted in the London Standard, in the following words: "The result in each case was limpid, serene, majestic, for the elements which had gone to the making of it had been fused molten in the flame-heat of genius." It is only when we have produced an artist or a poet with an imagination powerful enough to fuse the extended material of our period that we shall have great art or great poetry.

Another Matthew Arnold Story

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PASSAMAQUODDY BAY

The water of jumping fish.



OLD MILL, CAMPOBELL ISLAND, ME.

Sawmills here are abandoned for fish-curing industry.

Progress of Temperance

THE sudden right-about-face of certain states of this Union to take their stand in the ranks of prohibition states was heralded by the workers for temperance as proof positive of the coming millennium. Then when at later elections some of these states returned to their former ranking, there was disappointment in many quarters. But after all these things the observer of the daily press finds everywhere an affirmation that temperance is notably on the increase. If the people have proved that the compulsion of prohibition laws does not bring out the best results, since humanity dislikes to be compelled and will often be driven in the opposite to the desired direction by the imposition of other peoples' will, nevertheless there is an evident growing sentiment in favor of temperance.

While the moderate use of evil can never be pronounced a good, there is yet something to be said on the side of a controlled use of anything as against its unbridled use. Most human policies as yet are but the choice between two evils, and there is hope when men are seen choosing the better course of any two.

New Mexico Prosperous

William J. Mills, Governor of New Mexico, said lately that the Legislature of New Mexico is Republican, which will mean eventually two Republican senators. "Of course, I am not prepared to say who may receive the honor of representing New Mexico in the United States Senate, but it is quite certain that they will be Republicans. President Taft is very popular in our section of the country, and every indication points to his renomination for the office in 1912."

Coal, according to Governor Mills, is one of the greatest sources of wealth of New Mexico. "Our coal fields are greater than those of any other state," said the Governor, "and therefore there need be no danger of a coal famine for many, many years. We are operating more mines every year, and copper, silver, and iron are being mined also."—Washington Herald.

That 24,344,000 soap bubbles can be produced from a pound of soap has been figured out by a mathematical genius.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

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PICTURE PUZZLE



What kind of vehicle?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Cistern.

Good citizenship demands and requires that what is right should not only be made known, but be made prevalent; that what is evil should not only be detected and defeated, but destroyed. The saloon has proved itself to be the greatest foe, the most blighting curse of our modern civilization, and this is the reason why I am a practical prohibitionist.—Abraham Lincoln.

Several other instances are given of great books that unaccountably failed at their first appearance on the stage—*"Sartor Resartus,"* *"Lorna Doone,"* *"Under the Greenwood Tree,"* which Tinsley termed "the best little prose idyll I have ever read," and *"East Lynne,"* rejected by George Meredith when acting as publisher's reader. We might add that even *"Vanity Fair"* was refused at first, that *"Waverley"* went begging at £30, and that Irving's *"Sketch Book"* was thought nothing of.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 18, 1911.

Opportune Peace Talks

line. But, naturally enough, the movements of the American troops are causing widespread interest. The very incidents, however, which have made essential the present activity upon the part of the Washington government would seem to prove that disturbances within one nation are of more or less consequence to other nations. That international arbitration bears considerably on national affairs, Baron d'Estournelles will probably be able to show while delivering the forty scheduled addresses which he is to make within the next three months.

The mission of the French peace advocate, who is the holder of the Nobel prize for 1909, is not dissimilar to that which brought Count Albert Apponyi to this country recently. But in some respects Baron d'Estournelles goes his Hungarian peace conferees one better. As the founder of the International Conciliation Association, the baron states that while it is well to arbitrate great questions that may arise between nations, much more can be accomplished by such conciliatory work during the early stages of the disagreement as may leave nothing to be arbitrated. That he has the confidence of the French government and of the leading parliamentarians in his country is evident from the farewell meeting which took place in the Senate chamber before his departure from Paris. The presentation of a gold medal in honor of the Nobel prize reward was not only a token that men like Leon Bourgeois, M. Freyinot, Senator Menier and many others on the committee valued the services of Baron d'Estournelles to France, but that France herself stood ready to exert herself to the utmost in order to be included among the powers most willing to listen to international arbitration.

The conciliation and arbitration programs of the world's peace advocates naturally aim at establishing such confidence among the peoples of the earth that all differences, however great, may be adjudicated by peaceful methods. Much work will evidently have to be done for complete realization. In the meantime it would seem that a great amount of good may be accomplished by holding close to an ideal which promises much to humanity.

IN CASE the soldiers now on the Rio Grande should be pleased with the country down there well enough to return later as settlers—something not at all unlikely—there will be no chance of a famine in Texas colonels for some years to come, at all events.

IF THE country could have a satisfactory assurance that the program which is being outlined here, and there by representative Democratic congressmen will be adhered to and carried out in the special session, the uncertainty which is at the present time affecting business would disappear. This program eliminates all tinkering with the tariff. It permits of no meddling, in the extra session at least, with the Payne-Aldrich schedules. It includes, however, passage of a bill approving the reciprocity agreement.

It is probably impossible for the Democratic majority to give any such assurance as might be accepted in the light of an actual guarantee, but the statements which the representative members of the party alluded to are willing to make privately would be helpful to industry and trade if made publicly and with positiveness.

There is, of course, a safeguard against radical tariff legislation in the President's veto. The understanding is that, desirous as Mr. Taft is of putting the reciprocity agreement through, he will disapprove of the measure if it shall come to him with tariff revision riders of a serious character. It is, therefore, not the probability of radical tariff legislation in the coming session that causes anxiety and hesitation in commercial circles, but, rather, the possibility of tariff tinkering that, beginning this spring or summer, may be carried into the long session of next winter and into the short session of the winter following.

The hope of all conservative tariff reformers, whether they be Republicans or Democrats, is that before next winter the Democratic party will have fallen in with the tariff commission idea. Many leading Democrats are now in favor of adopting it, even though its origin may be traced to the opposition camp. It is admitted by those who have taken the trouble to acquaint themselves thoroughly with it that it will operate, if adopted, to remove the tariff question from the domain of politics. This is a consummation wished by thoughtful and practical politicians on both sides of the House. It is difficult to think of anything that would serve the interests of the Democratic party more effectively at present than the elimination of the tariff as a party issue.

Intensive Farming in Holland

OCEAN ISLAND in the south Pacific was found not long since to be composed wholly of phosphates which, with simple preparation, offered a fertilizing material of great value. The island, about three square miles in area, is a possession of the British government. A company having obtained proper grants has over 2000 men in its employment and a fleet of steamers in commission, and tens of thousands of tons of phosphates are being removed. As has been the case with relation to the exploitation of the great phosphate deposits of Florida, most of the shipments are made to those countries that have learned most about intensive farming.

In a nutshell, intensive farming means the concentration of effort, formerly widely diffused in agriculture, upon a comparatively small patch of land. To make the small patch do as much as the larger area, or more, a far greater amount of labor and fertilizer

to the square foot is required. Immense quantities of the rock phosphates mined on Ocean Island and elsewhere find their way to Japan, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and other intensive farming countries. The Japanese have reduced intensive gardening to the point where they are able to raise on a plot twenty feet square as great a quantity of vegetables as the average gardener of the old school will raise on an acre. Intensive farming is now practised to a considerable extent on the outskirts of nearly all the greater American cities. Switzerland has long excelled in this work. The Belgians are adepts at it. We now have a report from United States Consul Frank W. Mahin, whose station is Amsterdam, with regard to the progress the new process of cultivation has made in Holland. Thus we learn not only that much better results than formerly are obtained from good soil, but that land which once produced sparsely now yields abundant crops. As a consequence of the extensive employment of chemical fertilization—phosphates entering largely into the composition of the preparation—"a remarkable transformation in Dutch agriculture," to use the language of the consul, has been brought about. This interesting and instructive passage occurs in his report: "A feature of the intensive agriculture is the multiplication of small dairy farms which, by their ready consumption of grain and fodder, are valuable customers of other farmers."

The intensive system will not supersede agriculture carried on along extensive lines. What it does is to make cultivation of the soil on a very small scale both possible and profitable. Under the intensive system it is not the area cultivated, but the intelligence and skill put into the work of cultivation that counts. Intensive farming opens up the soil to the poor man.

For this reason, the United States, like Germany, might very well seek to conserve those products that enter into the composition of the fertilizing material that makes intensive farming possible.

The New Count Tolstoi

are desirous of knowing something about him. When this younger Count Leo Tolstoi replied to certain inquiries upon his arrival that he could not understand why any one should care to know anything about him, adding that he was simply the son of a great man, he was doubtless exhibiting becoming modesty. Yet the count should not think harshly of Americans merely for their inquisitiveness. It was hardly idle curiosity that prompted the questions of the interviewers. Rather, these inquiries evidenced somewhat of faith and friendliness that could hardly be other than complimentary to the visitor; faith that whereas the Russian novelist and peace advocate had long since reached international recognition, the younger Tolstoi would also prove himself a genius by whose work the world could benefit.

There is hardly a doubt that if Count Tolstoi desires to study American conditions quietly, his wishes will be respected. He is a sculptor of no mean ability, and that he will find much to interest him as man and artist while in this country there is no question. A student of the great Rodin, it need hardly be said that he must be advanced in his art. He no doubt views humanity from a different standpoint than did his father, but where the one wrought so magnificently with his pen, the other may accomplish no less effectively with his chisel.

Count Tolstoi bears a striking resemblance to his famous parent, and we trust he will not take it amiss that this fact will add to the popular interest of his visit. The score is even, perhaps, if the people show the same willingness to observe him that he shows in observing them. The younger Tolstoi may not wish to write a book on America, as it has been intimated he would do on his return, but should be able to record in marble and bronze his impressions of a country which has always considered the author of "War and Peace" as one of the great uplifters of mankind. And he will find Americans as ready to recognize worth and manliness in Tolstoi the son as in Tolstoi the father.

IT SEEMS that we have not yet quite reached the point where an army can be automobileized.

It would be pretty difficult for any lover of Dickens to fall into the error of believing that the works of that master of English fiction were losing their hold upon the affections of humanity. The continued popularity of Dickens is evidenced in many ways. For example, collectors are as assiduous as ever in their search for anything and everything having any connection with the author or the man. A few days ago \$1080 was paid for a copy of "Pickwick" of a choice edition. Large sums are constantly being paid for copies of all Dickens' novels and short-story collections and sketches, and it is no exaggeration to say that thousands of collectors have Dickens constantly in their thoughts.

But with all due respect to them, these are not his real lovers. His real lovers are those who read and reread him until they number his characters among their nearest acquaintances and dearest friends, until they know him thoroughly by the volume, by the chapter and by the line.

Wherever two readers of Dickens may meet, they are certain to have many things in common. Recently it has been discovered that Dickens is among the most widely quoted of British writers. It has also been discovered recently that one must be as careful in talking Dickens as in talking Shakespeare. In an English court of justice, not long ago, the learned counsel in the course of his argument wrongly credited a statement to one of the characters in "Pickwick," whereupon the presiding judge promptly corrected him, at the same time administering a reprimand to the barrister for his carelessness. The fine thing about this incident is that Dickens' lovers the world over will regard such a correction as a matter of course, and would so regard it had it occurred in New Zealand or in Alberta or in Texas.

IN SOME respects the Sixty-first Congress has left over as unfinished some of the most important business brought before it.

WHEN a Boston lawyer declared recently that by coupling up this port with the Grand Trunk railway at Palmer, Mass., the greatest body of commerce in the world could be secured, he voiced a thought that has been entertained quite generally by New England business men. But when he spoke of the Canadian Pacific and Canada Northern railroads also entering Boston, his remarks called attention to plans that are intended to result in the establishment of terminals here by all three of the corporations mentioned. It is now understood that this project will be outlined at a meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall this week under the auspices of the Massachusetts real estate exchange, when the matter of the appointment of a dock commission for Boston also will be discussed. What attitude the Canadian railroads may assume toward the plans mentioned is no more apparent than whether they have signified any marked desire to have their cause thus championed. However, it has been accepted as a fact in most quarters that the Grand Trunk railroad will not long rest content with terminal facilities at Portland, Me., and Providence, R. I., but will seek to enter Boston in order to have an adequate outlet for its growing traffic from the Canadian northwest.

Granting that such a plan is being worked out, it may be reasonable to suppose that the Canadian Pacific and the Canada Northern would see in the Grand Trunk's possible establishment of a terminal here justification for attempts on their part to do likewise. It is known that friends of the Grand Trunk are confident of that company's ability to carry out the plan for entering Boston. The only question, in their opinion, seems to be just when the undertaking will be inaugurated, and just what route the proposed extension will cover. They claim that any one of the three Canadian lines might enter Boston over existing lines on the ground that the connections are necessary to public convenience, basing their assertion, it is understood, on the statutes of 1880. That each of these railroads has considered such a possibility is certain, in view of the importance to them of securing better all-the-year-round terminal facilities than are afforded at St. John, Montreal and Quebec and Portland. It would be interesting to speculate, however, as to what effect their entry into Boston might have on the development of the grain-carrying traffic which the New Haven evidently expects to result from its acquisition of the Rutland railroad. Through rail connection from Boston to Lake Ontario, even by way of New York state, might find competition keen with the Canadian railroads controlling the territory north of the lake. If by any means they should succeed in entering Boston by way of Maine and New Hampshire, much of the traffic from Quebec and New Brunswick also might be diverted from the New Haven lines.

There are reasons why it would seem that the Grand Trunk might prefer to reach Boston from the northeast, taking advantage of its terminal facilities at Portland, and entering by the way of Lynn. That is why rumor has connected the proposed Boston & Eastern railway with Canadian plans, while opponents of New Haven control of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad regard that line as the logical route for the Grand Trunk entry into Boston. On the other hand, unless the Grand Trunk should succeed in coming in from the northeast, it would seem to have the alternative of numerous routes between Palmer and Boston. In any event, if advocates of these new connections succeed in bringing them about, it will mean much to the port of Boston.

IT IS not to be wondered that the Haytians feel proud of that new state bank. It is expected to put the republic on a more solid financial basis.

TENDENCY of business of every description toward magnitude in these days is illustrated graphically in the case of the oyster trust. Having discovered a means whereby bulk oysters could be handled more satisfactorily to shipper, dealer and consumer alike, this concern began two years ago to invite the cooperation of owners of oyster beds and shippers under the old system. Within that period invitation has become very largely absorption. Through the process of amalgamation and combination the corporation has evolved into the trust class. It has attracted several of the great financiers, and it has now its common and cumulative preferred stock, running into several millions.

It has 25,000 agencies throughout the United States and Canada, all of them handling its oysters on commission. The company has finally decided to go into the shell oyster business as well as the bulk. It owns 30,000 acres of under-water oyster ground. This includes some of the finest beds in the Chesapeake Bay and along the Long Island and New England shores. It is said that the combine now controls the famous blue-point oyster. Its latest purchase includes 600 lots in the borough of Queens, Greater New York. This tract cost a round million, and is available for shipping purposes by land and water.

The company does not as yet control the entire output, but if its present rate of expansion be maintained for a few years longer we shall have a choice between eating a trust oyster or none at all. One point that has been offered in favor of the combine is that under its management the consumer may be assured of greater protection. This must be established by something more than mere assertion, however. In its extensive absorption and purchase of oyster beds the trust has taken in many that are said not to be altogether of first-class condition. Even here, however, there is some public advantage, for the consumer will have less difficulty than under the old system in finding where to lay the blame if the product shall prove faulty.

MEXICO has produced the first cantaloupes of the season, and some of them have succeeded in crossing the line. They would not have been able to do this, of course, if the solid wall had been in place.

A NUMBER of learned persons are at present striving to find a satisfactory explanation of the yawn. There can be no satisfactory explanation of it to the party who is telling the story.

THE English lady who has been teaching that the earth is flat would feel differently about it if she lived in Cripple Creek, Leadville or Deadwood.

Canadian Trade and Boston

Expansion of the Oyster Trust